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TTLING
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The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,652—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
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Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th Aug.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barnham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,958	K. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,291	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Antovitch	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 307-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	26th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5035	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Brettfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,393	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4939	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—3, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—23, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—5, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—22, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, Rubattino, Anchor, and the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly

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SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

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DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

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TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shot out from same, forwarded economically.

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Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 5th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 2nd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

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Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

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PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

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1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

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3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

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This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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Secretaries and Agents.
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Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the uncharterred High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Taylor's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Bombay Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay Moore's Indian Appeals, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Hourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1902 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZ DAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
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ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

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Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

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A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000, Payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 8	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 1	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 12	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

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N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrigas, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

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People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

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SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Service Cross, Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,727 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

Nawazi Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (N. Shed Prince's Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nawazi Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of The Indian Companies Act 1882, and

In the matter of the MAZAGON SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 25th day of August, 1902, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Starling by Messrs. D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co. CREDITORS of the said Company carrying on business at Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard on the 22nd day of September 1902, and that any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 25th day of August 1902.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Attornies for the Petitioners.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW

WILL BE HELD ON

THURSDAY, THE 25TH,

AND

FRIDAY, THE 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Prospectus on application to

THE HON. SECRETARY,

5, Stanley Road, Poona.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR AUCTION SALE absolutely to the highest bidder without limit or reserve. The whole of the 3 ICEMAKING MACHINES, PLANT, LAND, HOUSES, &c., belonging to the OUDH ICE COMPANY at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Bareilly, on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1902,

Commencing at 10 A. M.

To be sold at the Oudh Ice Company's premises at Hazaribagh, Lucknow.

Full Particulars on Application to

PEAKE ALLEN & CO., Auctioneers, Lucknow.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT, which will come in force from 1st September, 1902.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year from 16th September, 1902, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun fire, of MONDAY, the 1st September, 1902, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars (see Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 8th August, 1902, or apply to the undersigned.

W. CHANDLER, for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st August 19 2.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & Co.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1902 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Islands which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Governments of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS, Sheriff of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

COMPRISING

THE G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL—CAST IRON SELF ACTING VALVES FOR LATRINES, SHORT LENGTHS OF RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AXLES, WHEELS AND TYRES, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September 1902, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's General Storekeeper at Parel, the Acting Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th August 1902.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original Dr Lintment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 3, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

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SCHOOL BOOTS and SHOES.—Boys and Girls Black or Tan School Boots and Shoes with real standard screwed soles for hard wear. Shoes from Rs. 1-8, and Boots from Rs. 2-8 per pair according to size.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—New Stock of Puttee Leggings just to hand, in plain calf or imitation pigskin, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-8 per pair.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR CAMP USE.—Special "Durbar" Green Waterproof Canvas Combined Holdall and Valise, indispensable for Camp, length 6ft. 6 by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8 and 7½. 6 by 3ft. wide, Rs. 21-8.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
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Interest is allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,20,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum, and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
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Rangoon,	Bangkok.	Tientsin,
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippine),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo, Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya, Mombasa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months.....	4½ „
„ 3 Months.....	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Y. MATSUO Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:—STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Current Notes of any circle are collected free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 500, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Offer their services to Firms abroad—

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special terms, &c., supplied with materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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ON originality scientific cure of Cating Nervous Debility and its Various Painful and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomachic Medicines.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness around the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, act on the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination

...LIGENCE

...ONDON, AUGUST 28.

...£94 3-4	=	plus 1-16
...£101	=	unchanged
...£16 3	=	"
...urities... £25 2-8	=	— 1-8
...ion 24 3-16	=	— 1-16
... months hence 24 3-16	=	— 1-16
New York 82 3-8	=	— 1-8
...on London at Paris, 25·18	=	unchanged
...h Cheques on London ..... 20·48 3-4	=	"
Exchange on New York ..... 4·26 7-8	=	— 1-8
Discount. Bank of England, 3 per cent,	=	unchanged
,, Short London Bills 2 7-8	=	"
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 1-4	=	plus 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3	=	unchanged
3 Do. Do. 3 1-2	=	plus 1-8
Interest, day to day loans 2 5-8	=	unchanged
Do. 7 day market loans 2 3-4	=	plus 1-8

Extra Council Bills in Calcutta; Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Rapeseed Brown 35 1-2. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed 55 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone easier.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5 1-32 plus 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·19	4·41	4·35	4 31
plus 2	plus 3	plus 2	plus 1
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
4·30	4·29	4·29	4·29	4·29
plus 1	plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,000 Bales.
,, Last year	10,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
,, Continent	10,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9
Futures, month of Dec, ...	8·25 — 13
Do. do. March	8·19 — 9
Coffee	5 5-8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 5-8
Futures month of Sept.	8·19 — 14
Do. Dec.	8·07 — 14

Closing tone quieter.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 28th August 1902 :—

Cotton	920 bales.
Wheat	3 011 cwts.
Linseed	1,462 "
Rapeseed	2,400 "
Gingellyseed	450 "
Poppyseed	294 "
Groundnuts	98 "
Castorseed	3 517 "
Rice	3,234 "
Myrabolams	797 "
Cottonseed	8,422 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.

There has been more or less of a holiday feeling in Bombay, during the early part of the current week, and business, which is naturally slack at the present time of the year, was practically suspended in some quarters. The excellent monsoon conditions which have prevailed throughout the Presidency since last mail left, have caused all anxiety regarding the crops to be allayed for the present. Guzerat and Kathiawar have had very good rains almost daily during the week, and these have also penetrated into Cutch and Southern Sind. Good rain has also fallen in the Deccan, and Barsi districts. Most favourable reports continue to be received from the Berars, Khandesh, and Central Provinces. The United Provinces have also received good rain during the week. In fact from all districts there is a chorus of satisfaction regarding the growing crops which causes a very good prospect for the ensuing season, and is very different to the gloomy, unsatisfactory feeling prevalent about a fortnight ago. This fresh lease of the monsoon current carrying the welcome rain right across India, came at a most critical period for the crops, and the amount of good it has done cannot be overestimated. A late monsoon often means a very good season, and there is no reason to suppose that the coming one will be otherwise. In the meantime, beyond the intense satisfaction caused by the great change in the weather during the past fortnight, there is still a tendency to await a further maturity of the crops before entering into far forward contracts, especially from the purchaser's point of view.

In the Cotton market the general tone is quiet. Notwithstanding the much firmer advices received during the week from Liverpool and America, both for spot and for forward deliveries, the daily turnover at Colaba has been on a very moderate scale, and the purchases are almost entirely confined to the local mills, whose requirements have very much contracted since the good news from the growing districts has come to hand. Holders of stock, on the other hand, show a much keener disposition to sell, and are willing to part at some reduction off current quotations to effect sales. Exporters are doing nothing, the demand from the further East being very much reduced, while from Europe there is no enquiry. In new crops there is not much change to record on last mail's quotations. The advance of about 10 points in Liverpool futures has been responded to locally by an advance of about Rs. 2 in the Sutta market for Bengals and Broach, while there are many sellers of M. G. Bengals and Oomra descriptions, which are not included in the speculative markets, at about the same rates as were current at the end of last week. There seems to be little confidence in Bombay in the rise which has lately taken place in the governing markets, and which is ascribed to manipulations of the speculators. With an American crop coming to hand this season of anything between eleven and twelve millions of bales, current prices are too high in the present position of trade, and this seems to be a good time to sell for forward positions, when heavy receipts will be coming in to weigh upon the market. Should the present favourable weather conditions continue in India, we may also look forward to bumper cropsthere. And as we are informed that the China crop is likely to be a good one this year, it is not probable that the very large shipments to the Far East which took place last season will be repeated this coming one. Under these circumstances we may expect a more favourable parity of prices to enable Spinners in Europe to take a much larger proportion of Surats than was possible in the last shipping season.

The seeds markets have remained quiet but steady since last mail, with hardly any change in prices and a limited inquiry from shippers for ready deliveries with scarcely anything doing in new crops. Holders of stocks are not keen sellers at any reduction off current quotation. Linseed has been quiet but steady at Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-1 for ready hold seed, with a little business passing. Rapeseed is unchanged at about Rs. 6-6 for Brown and Rs. 6-12 for Yellow with very little doing. Poppy-seed is steady with buyers at Rs. 8-9-6 and sellers asking Rs. 8-10. Castorseed is quiet at about Rs. 26 to 26 1-4 per candy. In new Gingelly seed a small business is reported to have taken place in 15 per cent. mixed at Rs. 44 for December and Rs. 43 3-4 December-January.

The freightmarket has again been quiet with small bookings reported. The steamer "Bodlewell" loading for Hamburg has booked small lots at 11s. The Hansa liner for next month has been fixed away to Karachi for loading. The Wilson line steamer for Hull September loading is reported to have booked at 9s. and speculators are said to have taken a filling up order. For Dunkirk we hear Rapeseed has been at 10s. 6d. September loading, and small lots for open ports at the same rate. October is quoted 10s. open ports with little enquiry at the rate. November we quote 11s. December 12s.-6d and January February 13s. to 13s.-6d. No fixtures are reported during the week. The enquiry from shippers is on small lines for forward shipment and ready cargo is scarce.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 23rd August, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits ...	Rs. 8,49,670	Increase
Other Deposits ...	17,78,530	do.
Credits Undrawn ...	12,09,151	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	Unchanged.	
Other Authorized Securities ...	21,374	Decrease
Discounts on Securities ...	4,32,015	do.
Credits ,, do. ...	3,10,243	do.
Loans ... granted & purchased;	1,72,846	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	2,09,309	Decrease
Cash	32,79,970	Increase

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 21·38 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 19th August, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand ...	Rs. 18·1-2 lakhs	Decrease
Cash Head Office ...	9·3-4	,, do.
Do. Branches ...	10	,, Increase
Government Deposits ...	8	,, Decrease
Bank's Investments ...	10	,, Increase

Money continues to accumulate in the Bank of Bombay as shown by the above figures, while the Bank of Bengal cash balance shows practically no change on last week. The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay on Saturday last amounted to 3·36 crores of rupees. The Bank rates are unaltered at 3 per cent. per annum, and there is no change to record in the local money market, all quotations remaining at last mail's figures.

The mail of the 15th August, due in Bombay to-morrow morning brings silver to Bombay £20,000 and gold £10,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	47·00
Bombay	,,	0·20
Madras	,,	2·30=50·00 lakhs.

The Mail of the 22nd August, due in Bombay about the 5th September, brings silver to Bombay £70,000 and gold £10,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	28·90.
Bombay	,,	0·30.
Madras	,,	1·20=30·40 lakhs.

The mail of the 29th August, due in Bombay about the 12th September, brings silver to Bombay £130,000 and gold £30,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	23·00
Bombay	,,	2·40
Madras	,,	4·80=30·20 lakhs.

The Council Bill allotment on Wednesday last was again made at 1s. 3 15-16d. for the thirty lakhs offered for tender, the minimum rate receiving only three per cent. There were no telegraphic transfers allotted, and extra Council Bills were afterwards taken to the extent of Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d. For next week the amount remains unchanged at thirty lakhs.

Exchange has remained steady throughout the week. Firmer discounts in London have caused all the banks to come into line so far as buying quotations are concerned, and since Wednesday the best rate for 3 months sight D. A. bills has been 1s. 4 1-8d. for ready and September delivery. For forward we quote the same as last week viz. October 1s. 4 5-32d. November-December 1s. 4 3-16d and January February 1s. 4 7-32d.

The Bank's selling rates are quoted as follows :—

	T. T.	Demand.
Ready to 15th Sept.....	1s. 3 29-32d.	1s. 3 15 16d.
15th Sept. to 15th Oct.....	1s. 3 15-16d.	1s. 3 31-32d.
15th Oct. to 15th Nov.....	1s. 3 31-32d.	1s. 4d.
15th Nov. to February ...	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.

with possibly some slight concessions for the earlier deliveries in some quarters. With the general dulness prevailing in both exports and imports at present, reported transactions in Exchange have been very limited, and any great improvement is not looked for during the next few weeks.

In the absence of real trade demand, the exuberant feeling in the bazar of satisfaction regarding the improved weather conditions, found a vent in the Rupee Paper market, and prices were carried up to Rs. 98.9 for to-day's settlement. This price was reached on Tuesday in the Marwarree Bazar, that day being a Bank holiday. The renewed heavy rise in the Bank of Bombay cash balance, announced on the Monday, prepared the way for the Bulls and a final effort before settlement day brought prices up about half per cent higher than last mail rates. Calcutta also materially assisted the rise. Heavy carrying forward operations have been made, and there are big sales for end September settlement. Prices may still be maintained with occasional fluctuations caused by the Bull and Bear manipulations, but this is generally the season for the higher level of price caused by easy money and absence of trade demand and once the latter begins, the strong holders of this stock require their money for other, and more paying purposes.

The settlement of to-day has passed off without any difficulty. Banks have made budlees at about 1 1-4 per cent and a considerable quantity of cash paper has changed hands. The Bazaar are now carrying a large stock and a good deal of the paper sent over to Calcutta during the past month has been returned to Bombay. The price to-day for the settlement has ranged between 98·4 and 98·7 and at the close the market is very steady, largely due to the great ease in the money market, and the facilities afforded for carrying stock.

The following are the closing quotations for local debentures :—

		Repayable
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust.....	1923	Rs. 101-6
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1929	101-8
3½ per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	97-8
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1923	97-12
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1929-40	99-4
5 per cent ,, ,, ...	Tanna	115-0
5 per cent ,, ,, ...	Sanitary	113-8
3 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust	1911	99-8

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar silver ex duty, Rs.	61-13 Ready.	
do. do. do. ...	61-13 1st Settlement	
do. do. do. ...	61-12 2nd do.	
English Bar gold	24-1-6 Ready.	

The silver settlement which took place early in the week passed off very quietly. A moderate amount was taken up by the big operator, and a fair quantity has been sent up-country. The next settlement takes place on the 22nd September. The market has been quiet during the week transactions amounting to about £60,000 having been reported. There is little doing in gold.

The Piecegoods Market continues the same as last reported and has not so far been in any way influenced by the favourable reports about rain and flourishing crops that keep pouring in from almost every district in the country. These however will take some time to have the desired effect and it is hoped that ere long some good demand will spring up. Deliveries are rather slack and prices remain the same. No business is reported to have been done.

The local yarn market continues steady, but reported sales are very small and dealers are not anxious to make purchases at current quotations.

The metal market remains quiet. The prices of copper and yellow metal, after a slight rise in the early part of the week due to some up-country enquiry, have again been further reduced. Some sellers are negotiating for sales at much under home equivalents but no definite business is yet reported. In spelter dealers make very low offers. In Bar iron and Basic steel a small business is reported on the basis of £6-5 to £6-7-6 exbunder. The local prices of G. C. sheets are low and dealers are not enquiring for forward shipments.

The Coal market is quiet sales are reported of Dishergur 1,500 tons. November-December shipment at Rs. 12-12 and 1,000 tons. ready at Rs. 12-14.

The share market is steady during the week on account of the satisfactory reports of rain from all over the Bombay Presidency. Bank of Bombay shares have jumped to 1270 and Commercials have improved to 42. In mill shares Manekji Petits have advanced to 1690 and have ruled at and about the rate during the whole week. Central are steady at 1520 and Swadeshis at 595 Chinas have improved to 460 Carrimbhais to 550 Davids are steady at 290 and Standards at 195. City of Bombay mill shares changed hands at and about 520 during the earlier part of the week and since then they have advanced to 550, Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at 390 and Kohinoor mill shares have changed hands at 260, Laxmi Cotton mill shares have improved to 735 Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co. Mill share are all quiet as previous quotations with little doing in them. Morarjees and Sholabpurs have improved to 1450 and 1660 respectively, In Press shares Mofussils have advanced to 455 New Berars are quiet at 570 and New Indians have improved to 153 1-2 Hingolees have improved to 155. In Railways Companies Tapti Valleys are reported to have changed hands at 43) cum-divid and Ahmedabad Prantej at 550 and they are they are quiet at the rate, In miscellenous list Bombay Flours have improved to 785 cum-livd Port Cannings are quiet at 450 Kamps are quiet at 270, Trenchers have changed hands at 605, Bombay Telephones are unchanged at 25 1-2 Badham Piles have changed hands at 133. The rest of the companies are unchanged at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.	
Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ...	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129 1-2
Shanghai 30 ,, ,, ...	171 1-2
Japan 30 ,, ,, ...	151
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone Steady.	
Cash	98.6
1st Settlement	98 3
Money Market—Tone very easy.	
BANK RATE—	
Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.
SEEDS.—	
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready } 10 6 6	
Forwar }	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } 6 4	
Do. Forward }	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } 6 12	
do. Forward }	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } 7 4	
do. Forward }	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready } 8 9 6	
Forward }	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready } ... ... 26 to 23 4	
Forward }	
Gingellyseed.—Tone.	
15 Mixed, Dec.-Jan. ... 43 12	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Easier
Estimated sales	7 000
Total imports	3,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·46	4·37	4·31	4 26
plus 2	plus 4	plus 3	plus 3
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**
4·27	4·23	4·20	4·20
— 3	— 4	— 3	— 3

Apl.-May
4·20
— 3

	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	171	167	...	Dec Jany
Bengals, (M.-G.) (Ry. terms).....	177	...	...	do.
Sind Punjab (M.-G.) ...	178	...	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.G.) ...	...	177	...	do.
Damangunny, Podgunny.	190	...	...	do.
Akola ...	Fair staple staple	185	...	do.
Khamgaum }			...	...
Karanja }				
Broach			213	March.

COTTON STATISTICS.	Bales.
Receipts for the week	4,166
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th Aug.	2,197,330
Shipments for this week, to Europe	210
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil
Total.....	210
Shipments from 1st October to 27th August :—	
Europe	1,029,812
Japan	5,3,707
China	91,175
Coast Ports	11,411
Total.....	1,119,855
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	5.0
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS	
Cotton	4,647 Bales.
Wheat	23,130 cwts.
Linseed	9,446 "
Rapeseed	21,847 "
Gingellyseed	3,392 "
Poppyseed	2,248 "
Groundnuts	1,531 "
Castorseed	12,728 "
Rice	234,003 "
Myrabollams	5,085 "
Cottonseed	36,941 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DAVIES—August 23, at Haleboorne, Chobham, Surrey, Sir Robert Henry Davies, K C S I, C I E, aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—August 21, at New Doors, the wife of Geo P Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RYAN—EGAN—August 23, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev C D Giles, Thomas Ryan, P W D, Accounts, second son of Edward Ryan, of Cork, to Annie Dora, elder daughter of the late Howard Netherooth Egan, of Stag Brook Estate, Peermaad, Travancore.

SAWER—WHITE—August 26, at St. Matthias', Vepery by the Rev A Sharp, the Rev Ernest Soudamore Tanner, C M S, Kilare, Godavery District, to Mary Louisa White, C E Z M S.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—August 14, at Rock Ville, Jubberhiet, Landour, Mussoorie, of acute bronchitis, Major J R B Andrews, Invalid E tablishment, aged 63 years, 2 months and 24 days.

MARTIN—August 26, at St Martha's Hospital, Bangalore, Mrs Harriet Martin, late Milliner, Trichinopoly, the dearly loved mother of Mrs J Leslie and grand-mother of Mr J Mockler, Kolar Gold Field, aged 76 years and 9 months.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 44m. Sun sets 6h 13m. High wate, 2-0m., 7-59a. Low water, 1-0m., 2-20a.

P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English Mails of 15th inst., due to arrive at daylight.

B. V. A. Last monsoon Cinderella.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. St. Xavier's College Gymkhana G. C.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. R.

Ralli Brothers C. C. vs. P. W. D. Cricket Club.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 45 m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 10-0m., 10-0a. Low water, 3-9m., 4-13a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Baronet C. C.

LECTURE AT WILSON COLLEGE.—At Wilson College this evening at 5-30, Mr. N. M. Lalkaka will lecture on "How to live well on nothing a year."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per Transport "Ionian" via Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m., on the 31st instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritious per extra s. s. Warora, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 P.M. on Sunday and Monday the 31st August and 1st September respectively. Mails for Lamu Mombasa Zanzibar, Nosi Be, Chindi, Inhaca, Daressalam, Mozambique Beira, Delagoabay and letters for Natal especially superscribed per s. s. Safari will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M. on Monday the 1st inst.

POSITIVE CURES.—Persons willing to learn a New Medical System based on certain principles of Nature and patients wishing to get positive cures by a method unfailing in its application, can call at Mr. Ganglia's, Specialist of a powerful but harmless Indian Herb or by means of "Personal Powers" should see Mr. Gadgil at his Dispensary, opposite Girgaum Police Station, Bombay, between 7 and 9 a. m. or by appointment at the patient's house.—Advt.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Wednesday says: Yesterday evening it rained so heavily that three inches were measured in about two hours' time, and roads were knee-deep in water. Vehicular traffic was suspended for the time being. Four inches were measured during the 24 hours making the total 14 inches 35 cents. A break in the weather is now badly required, otherwise the crops will perish. —The Gokal Ashthami fair is every year held at its bank of the Wadhwan, where about seven thousand people gather together, but this year owing to rain falling there, the fair was not so attractive. In Bhownagar the fair was held, but it was soon over too owing to the heavy downpour.

A NOSE-BITING HUSBAND.—Jaitha Darsey, a Khoja, residing on the first floor of a house in Nishanpada Road, bit off the nose of his wife, Raimatbai, in a fit of jealousy on Thursday afternoon. It appears that Raimatbai asked her husband to allow her to go on an hour's visit to her aunt. The permission was refused. She persisted and left the room against the wish of the husband who followed her, caught hold of her in the passage and dragged her back into the room, where he bit off her nose. He then left the room and surrendered himself to the Police. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she has been detained. The husband alleged that he suspected the woman of misconduct and that the visit to her aunt was only an excuse to enable her to visit a friend of hers who lives in the same street.

FAMILY TROUBLES.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Mongue, regarding the death of Bhavarlal Bhagwan, a Hindu, aged thirty five years. The deceased was in the employ of a Parsi glider in Khetwady. His wife left him about a year ago and owing to domestic troubles he was given to drinking. He also gambled and was in monetary difficulties. On Wednesday last, he asked his master for money, saying he had lost twenty rupees in gambling. The master refused the request. The next day the deceased was found dead in his master's shop with a bottle of cyanide of potassium lying near him. Dr. Pinhey, a Hindu, aged thirty to show that death due to the deceased having taken cyanide of potassium, which was kept in the bottle in the shop for purposes of gilding. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with cyanide of potassium.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. S. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which one Gladhull Koval was charged with administering datura poison to one Mava Bega with criminal intent. Mr. William Ballie George, House Surgeon, Sir J.J. Hospital, said that complainant was brought to the hospital on the 20th instant at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was semi-conscious at the time and was suffering from ordinary symptoms of datura poisoning, such as dilirium and plicking at imaginary objects. He was under treatment till the following day when he came to his senses. In his opinion the poison was administered about a couple of hours before he was brought to the hospital. When complainant came to his senses he found two annas missing. His Worship framed a charge of administering datura poison with criminal intent on the accused and committed him to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court for trial.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences on Monday next, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presiding. There are in all thirteen cases committed for trial, implicating seventeen prisoners, eleven of whom are Hindus, four Mahomedans, one Jew, and one Parsee. One of the cases was committed by Mr. D. B. Binning, late acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, five by Mr. Dastur, four by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, and three by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup. There are two cases, of kidnapping; two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of criminal breach of trust; one of counterfeit King's coin, one of fraudulently using during the life time of a former husband; one of rape; one of house-breaking; one of using a forged will; and three of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar.

1. Babla Govind, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, in July last, for house-breaking by night and theft.

2. Hassan Ahmed, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, in July last, for the offence of kidnapping.

3. Bapoo Sidoo, committed by Mr. Dracup for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

4. Balla, alias Ruben Benjamin, committed by Mr. Dracup, for theft in a building.

5. Narayengir Samigir, committed by Mr. Dastur, in July last, for causing grievous hurt.

6. Raghanath Shivram Bhatad, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, in July last, for falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust.

7. Yessu Mahadu, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, in July last, for theft.

8. Syed Ibrahim Syed Manik and Taju Allacodin, committed by Mr. Dracup, in July last, for counterfeiting King's coin.

9. Kasturchand Vasajee, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, in July last, for kidnapping a minor.

10. Kanku, woman, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, on the 12th inst., for marrying again during the life-time of her former husband.

11. Bhagu Dowjee, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, on the 20th inst., for the offence of rape.

12. Mahomed Husain, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, on the 23rd inst., for theft.

13. Bhalchund Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormasjee Tollwalla, and Vithal Jamakram, committed by Mr. D. B. Binning, for using as genuine a forged document and conspiring together for fraudulently using a forged document, namely a will.

FOONA 8th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1902.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 P. M. on Monday, 1st. September 1902; 2nd Entries close at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, 2nd September, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.,

Poona, 28th August, 1902.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Bombay, held yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall of the Bombay Municipality. There were also present:—Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Haji Usaf Haji Ismail, Mr. S. D. Khote, Dr. N. N. Katrak Mr. H. G. Gell, and Mr. Vishaldas Damoder Thakersy.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

A letter from Miss Anna L. Millard to the chairman of the Committee applying for a fixed grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the school opened by her for the blind in Bombay was considered.

The Commissioner in his report on the subject stated: "In reply to Standing Committee Resolution No. 11581 of 12th February 1902, forwarding for remarks a letter from Miss Anna Millard in which application was made for assistance towards the maintenance of a school for the blind, I have the honour to state that the institution seems to be well managed and of a deserving character. The grant-in-aid applied for, viz., Rs. 50 per month, is a small sum and no doubt would be well applied but as it appears that the Committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund are about to establish an institution of a more permanent character for the education of the blind, and as the application for assistance towards that institution may be raised, it is perhaps advisable not to promise any fixed contribution towards the institution now in question."

Mr. Khote proposed that a grant of Rs.200 be made to the institution for the current year. He said they would have to wait for a considerable time before the project for establishing asche for the blind from the Victoria Memorial Fund became an accomplished fact. Miss Millard's school had done excellent work and deserved their support.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna inquired if the school was conducted on sectarian principles.

The Chairman said that the school had proved of very great service in as much as waifs were picked up from the road and given excellent training. It deserved the support of the Municipality, whether it was a sectarian character or not.

Some discussion followed next and a suggestion was made that the Commissioner be asked to inquire whether the school was sectarian in its nature.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved an amendment that further consideration of the question be postponed.

The amendment was carried.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS.

Of the eight tenders, received for the construction of bullock stables, "bigaries" chawls, and office and store rooms for the Health Department at Agripara, the Committee accepted the lowest one of Rs. 98,733 from Messrs Eusufali Abdulali and Company.

The Committee also accepted the tender of Messrs. Framji Cowasji B. and Moola Tayabali and Hyderali for the purchase of 150 pairs of bullocks of the size of 12-2 hands and upwards at Rs. 141 per pair, and of 50 pairs of the size of 12 hands and upwards at Rs. 123 per pair.

PREVALENCE OF DROPSY.

A memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding the Health Officer's report with reference to the committee's inquiry as to the prevalence of epidemic dropsy was recorded. In his report the health officer stated that up to date 16 cases had been brought to his notice in 2 families and their servants. No fresh case had been reported to him since the circular was issued to medical men, the last case came to his notice on the 24th July.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 20th August forwarding, for information, copy, as follows of a letter to his address (received by him through the Executive Engineer), dated the 15th August 1902, from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works:—

"I have the honour to report for your information that the quantity of water now in Tulsi only amounts to about 595 million gallons or 55 per cent, less than when the monsoon failed in 1899. This quantity will have to be divided over a period of about 44 weeks, giving a divi lend of about 2 million gallons a day or deducting evaporation and leakage, about 1 1-2 millions a day available for consumption. As there appears now to be no prospect of resumption of the monsoon, I propose to at once reduce the draw off to that figure. In Vehar we have at present about 3,500 millions gallons or about 11.4 million per day for the above period, as compared with a mean rate of loss by evaporation and consumption of 13 6 millions; to equate these figures I am admitting two millions per day from the Aqueduct at Bhandup. The total loss of supply will thus be about 5 million gallons or 1-7 of the normal supply per day, the incidence of which will fall chiefly on A Ward. I propose to supply A ward, the whole of the Tulsi water remaining after supplying Cumballa and Malabar Hills or about one million gallons, in the morning from 6 to 9 and to give Tansa water at high pressure hours from 6 to 7 p. m., which will yield about an equal quantity, distributing the high pressure Tansa supply from 9 to 11 p. m. In addition to this about one-half millions will be received during low pressure hours, which however will not reach Colaba. A ward will therefore receive a total supply of about three-half instead of somewhat over 4 million gallons a day as at present Deducting water used for other than domestic purposes amounting to about 600,000 gallons a day there will be main water about 2,900,00 or nearly 54 gallons per head. This should of course be double or what is actually required, even allowing for water used by residents in other Wards, working in the Fort during the day, but so much water is wasted in this Ward, that it is feared that people in the higher houses will suffer."

The Commissioner stated that he had sanctioned the Water Engineer's proposals, which had been approved by the Executive Engineer.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

WANTED LITHOGRAPHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of keen competition in trade and commerce and in the various occupations they give rise to, when our Schools, Colleges and Universities send annually their hundreds to seek their livelihoods for to enter the liberal professions, some to sink down as clerks on remunerative salaries, others serve, as is the case in Madras, to devote their time, intelligence and equirements to the management of vegetable stables, etc, and the rest to continue a burden on their parents or guardians or turn out politicians and agitators, any opening however limited that makes for reasonable remuneration cannot but be welcome, I shall for the present indicate a single line and leave it to others to develope the idea. The School of Arts does a useful work, its pupils whether painters, decorators, or art pottery workers are a credit to the Institution. Work for them is in abundance and remuneration fair. Draftsmen from the same institution however are unfortunately not so lucky. Come in small request and are ill paid. Even draftsmen pure and simple, they are all that can be expected of them. They draw, reduce or enlarge a plan to perfection and their usefulness begins and ends there. They know next to nothing of allied branch of this profession. Lithography, should any one thinking it nothing more or less than draftsmanship as applied to stone process printing. A lithographer with knowledge of measurements is as good a civil engineering draftsman as shoulds be. The same unfortunately cannot be said of the draftsman with regard to lithography. That a draftsman can considerably increase his usefulness by a little application to lithography, needs no demonstration. That an increased usefulness will create an enlarged sphere of remuneration is equally clear. The reason why nobody applies himself in the direction indicated may be entirely due to absence of such a suggestion. If so a start may be made by those to whom the suggestion is intended. We have typewriting and commercial book-keeping classes and from what one sees and hears the classes are well patronised and liberal fees ungrudgingly paid. Would it not be worth somebody's while to open a lithographic class? It should not be difficult for the technical school or the School of Arts to do so.—Yours etc.,

LAXA LOGWINTER.

Bombay, August 29.

THE QUESTION OF A TRUST DEED.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, presiding in the Appeal Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the case of Munoondas Manjee and others against N. C. Macleod. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Russell, Commissioner in Insolvency, who, in March last, in the matter of the insolvency of Kursondas Ramdas Bhadjee and others, set aside the deed of composition made by the insolvents in favour of Munmohandas Ramjee and others, trustees of the deed, and ordered them to deliver over to Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, the estate and effects of the insolvents taken possession of and held by them in pursuance of the said deed. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the appellant trustees; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mulji, Hiralal and Mundy, appeared for the Official Assignee.

In this matter the insolvents having been held to have committed an act of insolvency, the Official Assignee applied for an order under sections 23 and 36 of the Insolvency Act. His contention was that the composition deed

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THE PURE WOOL
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MANUFACTURED
BY
THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
& ARMY CLOTHING
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
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FLANNELS.
In light grey mixtures, plain and striped, at Rs. 3, per yard, 54 inches wide.
In checks and dark mixtures plain and striped, at Rs. 3-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2, per yard, 54 inches wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNELS, at Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54 inches wide.

SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges, from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS, (Fawn checks). at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS. from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES, at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREAT COATINGS from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,

Priced Samples of any Goods forwarded on Application.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
MARCKS & CO, LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
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BROADWOOD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
COLLARD AND COLLARD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
BRINSMEAD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
KNAKE PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
RUD. IBACH PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
CORONATION DARBAR, DELHI
JANUARY 1903.
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, hereby invites Tennis Players from any part of India to compete for a value able trophy (which will take the form of a handsome Silver Cup) at the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, during the end of December, 1902, and the beginning of January, 1903. His Highness proposes to hold the Tournament for Gentlemen only, and suggests that singles only be played; if, however, a sufficient number of entries are for hcoming, doubles also may be played. The Tournament will be open for professional as well as Gentlemen players. Those desiring to participate would oblige very much by stating if they have ever taken part in a Tournament before, and if so, against whom they played, and if they won or lost; this information is required to facilitate handicapping and preliminary arrangements generally. It is requested also that those wishing to take part, will kindly forward their names to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, Punjab, before the 1st November next. All Entries free.

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PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article done within our Works.
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ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
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RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,850,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
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BEST QUALITY Ball-bearing Free Wheel will be fitted to any Cycle at Rupees fifteen.

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DUNLOP COVER	18	0	0
DUNLOP AIR TUBE with valve	6	8	0
G. & J. COVER	13	0	0

ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL-PLATING and all kinds of FINE WORKS be done at our own Factory at reasonable charges
BEST ENGLISHCYCLES from .....Rs. 175 0
LARGE STOCK OF CYCLE ACCESSORIES.
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IF A MAN suffers with Nervo-vita Debility, weakness, or incapacity, he is unhappy. Lost or failing vitality causes more misery to both married and single men than any other ailment. By my exclusive methods cure and restoration to full vigour I guarantee. Age or cause no impediment. No failures, 30 years' experience. All special Complaints, Blood, Skin Bladder, Kidneys. Treated with skill and success. Correspondence invited. Sacredly confidential. Address, J. A. MAGINN, M. D., 61 Dharamtala, Street Calcutta.

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AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
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LAWSON TAIT BEDS.
HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3-4.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3-8.
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In case of order for one dozen or more of one kind Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station free.
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 anas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Springwell, 1,943 tons, Captain J Chisholm, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Rangoon, 17th August, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,261 tons, Captain W H Edge, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 6 dock passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and two dock passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain H Tait, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr F M Scott and Mr Y Salan as passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Izumi Maru, 2329 tons, Captain F Horton, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, 1st August, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain J V La Grand, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 53 cases opium and Mr C Knight, nine natives and 63 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 29

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Venascertin					Receiving Hulk
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Akbar (Sch'r)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
H Bolokow	839				B & P S N Co
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Bhundara	2215	Vaules			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Alton			M M & Co
Ellora	1493	Cole			M M & Co
Ulima	3426	Stewart			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Kamfjard			R S & Co
Pemba	986	Grand			M M & Co
Pekin	2592		Japan		I-0 P & O Co
Kilwa	993	Hirst			M M & Co
Izumi Maru	2372	Horton			N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden	30-8	P & O Co
C&H	Kirkleo	2275	Dee	ody		F M & Co
D&E	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Hull	31-8	M M & Co
G	Safari	993	Boschmann	Zanzibar	1-9	A Strandes
K	Muzaffari	1387	Maloney	P Gulf	4-9	B&P SN Co
M	Combatant	1111	Hatch	Red Sea Port	2-9	B&P SN Co
Q	Kt Commander	2731	Durant	Hull	10-9	K N & Co
P	Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas

HARBOUR WALL

Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Karachi	30-8	Shep'd & Co
Sabarmati	594	Ebrahim			Do
Gurland	767	Kemall	Marmagoa	30-8	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	30-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
4	Bancoora	2197	Maclean	Zanzibar	3-9	M M & Co
1	Siras	1675	Tyrrell	Zanzibar	5-9	M M & Co
9	Imaum	2705	Peverthy	Antwerp	3-9	K N & Co
10 & 11	Umballa	3400	Hugill	Calcutta		M M & Co
12 & 13	Calcicola	3029	Gordon	London	20-9	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	31-8	M M & Co
16	Bodlewell	2299	Baines	Hamburg	2-9	M M & Co

MERSEWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Zuari	95	Cassam	Shpr'd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hossein	Shp'd & Co

39 Ton Crane
Sultan ..... 1781 Abrons ..... A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Umballa s	Hugill	Rangoon, Aug 17
29	Kilwa s	Hirst	Busreh, Aug 20
	Izzumi Maru s	Horton	Kobe, Aug 1

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Nairung s	Edge	Calcutta, &c
	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c

THE steamer Springwell, Chisholm, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Hull.

THE following vessels began loading yesterday:—
Steamer Persia, for London.
" Umballa, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 26—Steamers Silesia (Austro-Hungarian), Craghetto Trieste 10th July; Lawada, Lee, Rangoon; Pindari, Fell, Aden, 10th Aug.

DEPARTURES.

Aug 26—Steamers Gokleofels, Ochla, Riverdale, Don of Ogli and Syriam, and ship Moy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Arrived from
22	Florida	Calcutta
21	Manora	London
24	Clan Ogilvy	
26	Palamcotta	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUGUST 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mombassa left to-day evening.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here at 1 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. N. Co.'s s.s. Ballarat is expected to arrive in Bombay, from China, at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—35 bales wool, Tyabjee and Co; 22 bales wool, H Alladin and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Commander s—2,030 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 520 cwt myrabolams, Edjee Cowasjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—6,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers,

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—11 bales hides, Pestonjee E Bogce; 21 cwt turmeric, V Pera; 262 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 325 cwt turmeric, S M Amin; 500 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 121 bales aloe fibre, Tyabjee and Co; 22 bales skins and 31 bales hide cuttings, E D Sassoon and Co; 101 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 9 bales carpets, J M Rahimtoola; 252 cwt gum, J Premjee; 402 cwt cotton seed, Ewing and Co; 50 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 2,229 cwt castorseed and 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwt bonemeal and 540 cwt manure, Croft Mody and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—601 cwt myrabolams, w Ripp; 13,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,500 cwt mowrasseed, J A Begbie and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1,000 cwt castorseed, 1,0 1 cwt gram and 3,012 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Australia —100 bales cotton, Ralli B others.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

700-97—Payne G S and M—Girdhar Malla and others v Manockjee Nowrojee Javeri.
300-02—Smetham B and N—Jamnadas vs Bai Mani widow and others—M R Vakil
356-02—Matabhai J and M—Hajee Abdul Hasan Sistary vs Aga Mahomed Mehdi Saffer,
387-06—Smetham B and N Gaffoor Khan Dawood Khan vs Assur Virjee Thakurdas and Co,
409-02—Pestonjee R K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jivraj—B Raghowjee.
265-02—Payne G S and M—Ryehund Lackajee and others vs Nema Hukma and others—Unwalla and P
392-02—Kanga and P—Hajee Ismail Hajee Hasan vs Omor Peer Mahomed—Ardeshir H D and Co,
302-02—Khunderao S—Bhowaniram Sahebram vs Gulabi widow and others—K B Mehta

For Investigation of Pauperism.

22-02—In person—Mahomed Khan Gool Hoosein and another vs Abdul Rehman Nurudin and others—Trabjee D and Co.
23-02—In person—Pinto Chillaya vs Ballaya Chillaya.
24-02—In person—Laljee Ramchandra vs Kaloo Gungaram and another.
25-02—In person—Matabadal Ramdin vs Cassiram Buga and another.
26-02—J P Dastur—Gunpatrao Moroba Pay and others vs Merwanjee Jamsetjee Hakim and others—Bicknell M and M.
16-02—In person—Syed Oomer Syed Ismail vs Syed Osman Syed Ismail and another.
21-12—In person—Gangoobai alias Jayabai vs Balwant Babajee Dhondjee—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

731-01—Muljee C and V—The Advocate General and others vs Bapoojee Cassinath Dhaikjee—Khanderao and S—Part heard.
147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Nosserwanjee—Wadia and G—Commercial Cause
261-01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Manockchund Kapurchund vs Nowrojee Russerwanjee Thoothi and others—Ardeshir H and D.
385-02—Framjee and D—Rehmoobhoy Allana and others v Dadabhoy Hormusjee Billimoria—M B Chothia.
662-00—D Honor—Kashinath Jewan Gawand and another vs Jeewan Manglia Gawand and others—Mirza and M and M and M
329-01—Mansukhlal D and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknell M and M.
380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.
862-00—Mansukhlal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.
860-00—Smitham B and N—Walchand Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Feoru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kallandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
329-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jalkisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
253-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sumar—Bhalshunker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hassum vs Sulleman Goolamhoosen—Ardeshir H D and Co.
204-02—R F Mehta—Bai Dhondbai widow and others vs Bai Manchabai widow and others—Little and Co and D D Romer.
263-02—Malubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhoy and others vs Ratanjee Sorabjee N Talati and others—Unwala and P.
308-01—Wadia and G—N C Marlood vs Morarjee Anandjee and others—Little and Co Mathubhai J and M and M and B

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING,

After the Chamber business is over.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

For Further Evidence!

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Lukhia vs Sidruthrai Soojan—Malvi H and M—Part heard.
326-98—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Manockjai vs Lockmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M.

Long Causes.

21-01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Short Causes.

259-99—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

For trial on preliminary issue.

263-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ld vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co Ld—Craigie L and D

Long Causes.

304-02—Dekabit and D—Dholsajee Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and others—M R Vakil.
609-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagoobai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.
594-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassim Curtey vs Sham shudin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902.

DACOITIES IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE relation of food scarcity to crime is indicated by the report on police administration in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during last year. The period was one of prosperity and as a consequence there was a decrease of 38,376 cases of crime compared with the total of the previous twelve months. This reduction was almost entirely accounted for by the decline in offences against property and this improved condition of things is mainly attributed to the return of normal agricultural conditions. Some credit also must be given to the police who, if deficient in detective ability, at any rate displayed greater efficiency than formerly in preventing the commission of offences. The report of Mr. Brereton, the Inspector General of Police for the Provinces, is exhaustive and is supplemented by lengthy reviews of the district reports, but these are so interesting that one is rejoiced to find that the viceregal razor has not been applied to them with undue severity. Among the mass of blue, green, white and yellow books which issue from the Government presses, those dealing with the work of the police belong to the few which cannot be curtailed without injury to valuable records of the strange, startling and often weird ways of the diverse inhabitants of this country. There is, however, ground for serious complaint against the misdirected energy of the acute individual who has increased the bulk and the cost of Part II of this report by no fewer than five pages of unnecessary corrections of "errata". It has pleased the intelligent clerk who had the final reading of the documents when printed to point out that in numerous instances commas had been omitted. He has taken up nearly half a dozen foolscap printed folios in exposing the misdeeds of the Government Press in this particular, but it is a pity that the United Provinces Secretariat cannot more usefully employ such misspent energies. Howbeit, in those pages of the police reports unadorned by the acute Babu is to be found what remains of the real romance of India. The lawlessness which formerly gave principalities to free-booters is to-day less profitable and successful; its possibilities are restricted to the organized plunder of harmless villagers; but there is still a glamour about the person of the bandit, albeit he has fallen on degenerate days. A notorious dacoit becomes the popular hero of the country side, and though the village folk are thankful enough when he happens to be captured and they can sleep calmly o'nights, they are more inclined to give aid to the outlaw than to help the police in putting an end to his activities.

The pursuit of dacoits is therefore the most difficult, as it is the most dangerous, work of the district police and it is not surprising that bands of armed robbers are often able to elude capture and to keep a wide area of country in a state of unrest for lengthened periods. Sometimes, when matters are left to the native police, the dacoits are aided by the behaviour of those who should be their captors, but ultimately even the boldest dacoit finds that the jungle no longer affords him refuge and he pays the penalty either in a last stand against the armed might of the law or in a compulsory and ceremonious exit from the scene of his exploits. Mr. Brereton's record of the police work in the United Provinces includes a great deal about dacoits, and it is satisfactory to find that as the result of constabulary activity the peace of certain areas in that region has been less disturbed than formerly. Quite a large number of persons whose means of livelihood consisted in raiding and plundering villages, and, by way of diversion, torturing and murdering the inhabitants, were last year either shot or captured, and in the latter case were appropriately punished. In the two provinces, during the twelve months, 341 dacoities were reported but of these only 104 could be properly so called as being the work of armed gangs. The number was a considerable decrease on that of the previous year, and having regard to the difficulties of bringing home the offences to the Bhatus, Khangars and other criminal tribes by whom these outrages are committed, the police attained a great measure of success in bringing the culprits to justice. At the end of 1900 there were several troublesome bands of outlaws in existence, but by the end of last year these had been effectively broken up and nearly all the ringleaders brought to book. There is now, says Mr. Brereton, no gang of notoriety at work and for that the inhabitants of the various districts which have suffered from predatory attacks should be correspondingly grateful. The most important and most troublesome of these gangs were six in number. The first of them consisted of 103 persons, fifty of whom were successfully dealt with, forty-seven were acquitted and thirty-eight were punished under the bad livelihood sections of the Code. Of the ringleaders of this band, one was shot in an encounter with the police, another was transported for life, a third became an informer and was acquitted, and a fourth is still at large, though in the absence of the other members of the band is incapable of very serious mischief.

In the Agra Division a band under Darab Shah achieved notoriety by a series of outrages extending over three years. From their headquarters in the Tirwa jungles, in the Fategarh district, they issued out periodically, becoming a great terror to the surrounding country. By a strange obsession the Fategarh police were unable to realise that the band had their hiding place in that district though the fact was the subject of common knowledge throughout the area of their operations. The outlaws were aided by the friendly attitude of the zamindars who are often in league with the gangs which pillage the peaceful tenantry, a survival, no doubt, of the old free-booting days when the predatory instinct which increased possessions had free play. Many of the individuals who harboured Darab Shah and his merry men were, however, convicted, and with many of their useful friends removed the dacoits were driven to desperation. They visited Mettauli, in the Tirwa Circle, and being helped by a number of villagers who preferred a state of lawlessness to law, they murdered Kunwar Singh, an old thakur, who had greatly aided the authorities. Ultimately Mr. Cotton, the Joint Magistrate of Fategarh, was informed of the whereabouts of the ringleader of the gang. Taking Mr. Burt of the Opium Department along with him, he proceeded to the village where they were said to be in hiding. During the course of the search Mr. Cotton, while alone, encountered four of the gang making off across a field. He fired with his revolver, hitting a man who turned out to be none other than Darab Shah himself. The outlaw retaliated upon his pursuer, wounding Mr. Cotton, but the Magistrate closed with his man and secured him. The others got away, but subsequently, though several of the leader's lieutenants evaded arrest, thirty-three of the gang which was believed to number forty or fifty, had to answer for their crimes. Darab Shah and thirteen others were sentenced to death for the murder of Kunwar Singh, twenty four were otherwise punished, and sixty other persons were convicted of harbouring the outlaws. Darab Shah had become a popular hero in the area of his exploits and the police in some of the districts had shown that they were fearful of dealing with him. On one occasion the Etawah Police should have captured the whole gang, but contented themselves with preventing the dacoits crossing the Rhend river. The capture of the leader and the break up of the band had its sequel in the capture of smaller bodies, who had been carrying on operations under the terror inspired by the name of Darab Shah. In Shahjahanpur, Mr. Lyall put an end to one band who were caught while gambling in a Zamindar's chaupal with the Mukhia and Patwari of the village and a number of women. There was a fight, the Mukhia and Patwari were killed and the dacoits in the house were wounded and captured. One other famous outlaw, however, has not been brought to book. This is Bhagwandeen of Bahraich who has a number of big robberies accompanied by murder placed to his account. From time to time members of the gang have been arrested and punished but the chief outlaw still baffles the police. With the exception of one instance where the dacoits are stated to have burned the women of a household with torches, none of the fatal outrages last year were associated with the refinements of cruelty to which previous records have borne witness. As bearing upon this form of crime, Mr. Brereton strongly urges the need for proclaiming under the Criminal Tribes Act the tribes which are mainly responsible for the outrages. These tribes call themselves Bhatus, Berios, Haburahs, Sansiahs, Gidias and Kanjars and that there is need for the restriction of their movements about the country, the record of their misdeeds amply proves.

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

THE season reports from all parts of the Presidency for the week ended on Tuesday last are couched in far more hopeful terms, than their predecessors and judging by the week's rainfall returns there is every reason to believe that the disaster which threatened Bombay agriculture has been averted. Even in parched Gujarat the crops appear to be doing well, and as there has been more rain since the reports were issued, we may now begin to hope that notwithstanding all the fear and the anxiety which has marked this critical period of the agricultural year, at least an average harvest will be gathered. Ahmedabad received an average rainfall of about three inches, some parts of the district being favoured to the extent of nearly six inches. Of course even now the rainfall is altogether insufficient for the season, the maximum fall only amounting to 13 inches. But nevertheless the standing crops were greatly benefited by the rainfall and the state of the weather appeared to warrant the hope that there was more moisture to come. In some places, which have been missed by the fickle monsoon showers, more rain is still urgently needed; but the greater part of the district is congratulating itself upon a very satisfactory fall. In the Panch Mahals an even better state of things presents itself. There agriculturists report a fall of three inches during the week on the average and regard the supply of moisture already received as sufficient except for the rice and bavto crops. Kaira is also very busy with agricultural operations, the recent falls of rain having done all that was necessary to help the agriculturist along in his work in the field. The standing crops have very greatly benefited and throughout the Jerayat lands quite a rosy prospect, compared with the dismal outlook of the previous week, presents itself. In Broach as much as ten inches of rain was received, and the young crops begin to look fresh and green under the influence of this new supply of moisture. Rice and kodra are not in such a good condition as one might wish, and in parts of the Amod taluka especially the crops need more water. Surat also reports a heavy fall, and agriculturists are very busy. Throughout Sind there was a general improvement in the prospects of the crops. The rain, however, did not reach this part of the Presidency in such large quantities as in the country further south. In Karachi and Thar and Parkar and Sukkar, rats and insects are doing a lot of damage, and in the last named district the water supply is very deficient. In the Konkan more rain is still needed but agriculturists appear to be very grateful for the recent supplies. In Nasik the young crops are still suffering from the drought. In the Deccan, with the exception perhaps of Sholapur, the prospects of the season are also greatly enhanced by the rains of the week. In the Native States of Bombay, which were perhaps worse off than any other part of the Presidency, good and beneficial rains have been received, and there is every reason to hope that the full force of the threatened famine has been warded off.

KIDNAPPED RAJAS.

THE kidnapping of the Raja of Patani has been followed by other indications of activity on the part of the Siamese in that unfortunate ruler's dominions, such as are likely to lead to serious trouble. Immediately after the Raja had been placed in durance vile, it appears, according to news from Sai, that the Siamese immediately set out on a programme of work in Patani which was no doubt due to very creditable motives, which would have produced very excellent results, but which unfortunately was ill-timed, and was entered upon in a way that was not calculated to pacify or please the already indignant inhabitants of the country. The Siamese, it appears, as a commencement of a more or less extensive programme of public works, began the construction of a number of roads, and impressed into their service willy-nilly a number of the kidnapped Raja's subjects. This the Malayans at once resented, and a small battle resulted, in which three Malayans and one Siamese were shot. The worst feature of the business is the arbitrary and altogether shameless manner in which the Siamese seem to have gone to work. The Malayans who were coerced into undertaking this work, were impressed without regard to rank or station, and the demands upon them were made in an altogether unnecessarily aggressive and ill-conditioned way. Apparently the Siamese are just now entering upon a scheme of wholesale kidnapping, for in addition to the Raja whose person and country appear to have been so peremptorily and suddenly appropriated, the potentates of at least three other States seem to have fallen into their hands. It is rumoured, moreover, that the Raja of Patani has succumbed whilst in prison to the effects of poison. The trouble with the Shans at the present moment has not reached the ears of some of the neighbouring independent Malay States, but considering the ferment which this wholesale abduction of rulers would be likely to cause in the most peaceful times, it is to be feared that should the success of the rebels at Muang Pre be noised abroad, there will be something like a general upheaval in the neighbourhood of Siam. The natives of Patani have already shown in a practical way that they resent very deeply the unnecessary interference with their private rights which has been alluded to, and there is little doubt that it would not take much more of this sort of thing to raise serious trouble amongst them.

DEATH OF MR. VERNON, THE CRICKETER.

THE death of Mr. G. F. Vernon, the famous Middlesex cricketer, which was announced in our issue of yesterday, will be received with widespread regret in India. The first English team which ever visited India was brought out by Mr. Vernon, towards the close of 1889. The team was in no way a representative one, but it proved too much for the elevens against which it had to compete, and out of thirteen matches only one was lost,—that against the Parsis. Mr. Vernon came through the tour with a batting average of 34·2 for 14 completed innings and a highest score of 128. Three years later he accompanied the team of amateur cricketers brought out by Lord Hawke. His steady batting in the second innings on the occasion of the return match against the Parsis enabled the Englishmen to gain a memorable victory by seven runs and so avenge the defeat suffered in the first match. His batting average for the whole tour was exactly 16 for 23 completed innings. Mr. Vernon was born on June 20th, 1856, so was just forty-six years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at Rugby in which eleven he was, and afterwards played for Middlesex up to 1890. He represented the Gentlemen against the Players on several occasions, and paid one visit to Australia in 1887 at the head of a mixed team of amateurs and professionals. Although a lob bowler in his early days he was best known as a free and resolute batsman, and a brilliant field, particularly in the country. In his day, too, he represented England at Rugby football, and up to the time of his death was quite in the front rank of racquet players.

BY the death of Major R. D. Burlton, 2nd Madras Lancers, which was announced in our issue of yesterday, Poona loses a keen cricketer. He took part in the early matches of the Poona season this year and met with some success as a batsman. The news of his death will be received with regret in the Madras Presidency where he was a well-known figure in sporting circles.

HAVING regard to the telegraphic interruption caused by the storm of May last and the subsequent proposal by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that an alternative land line or submarine cable should be established between that port and Bombay the "Sind Gazette" suggests the establishment of wireless telegraphy between the two ports.

IT is intended to hold a Royal Artillery dinner at Simla on the 4th October, Major-General Sir Edmond Elles presiding.

THE proposal to place the Tata University Research Institute at Burki has been definitely negatived, and it is now practically certain that the Institute will be located at Bangalore.

IT has not been found practicable so far ahead to make a final selection of medical officers for the administrative posts in connection with the Delhi Manœuvres. Probably the appointments will not be announced until well in October.

A BATCH of Customs Reports on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act at India ports in 1901-02 is published. At Karachi the officials stopped a consignment of glass charms from Trieste bearing an Arabic inscription from the Koran on the obverse and "Made in Austria" on the reverse, but in hardly legible letters. The charms were ultimately allowed to pass without a fine.

ONE of the best Barnum stories is corrected. A little girl wrote to Barnum, it is said, and asked if he would buy "a cherry-coloured cat with rose-coloured feet." Barnum jumped, and in a few days he received—a black cat with white feet. It is believed that cat is still caterwauling.

GOVERNMENT have decided that special carriages for one hospital train are to be constructed for annual use in conveying invalids from up-country stations to the sea, and in time of war for carrying sick and wounded men from the base of operations to stations in India or to ports of embarkation. This train will be constructed on the principal of that used in South Africa, and there known as the Princess Christian Hospital Train, which will be adopted as the type for use in India. The carriages will be the property of the Military Department, and will be maintained and kept in proper order by the railway concerned. The payment made by the Government to the railway for haulage is to cover the cost of maintenance and all except extensive repairs and alterations. A sum of Rs. 1,97,300 has been provided in the Indian Military Budget Estimates of 1902-03 to meet the cost of these special carriages, and instructions will be issued to the Manager of the North-Western Railway to undertake their construction as early as practicable, and to the full extent of the Government grant.

A NOTIFICATION is published by the India Office which is evidence alike of the present shortness of engineers in the Irrigation Department, and of the increased demand which may arise for such officers when the Irrigation Commission has completed its work. It is announced that the Government of India are prepared to consider applications from engineers who retired under the scheme of 1893 and 1899 for re-employment for fixed terms of three and five years. Pay up to a limit of Rs. 800 per mensem will be given, but exchange compensation will not be admissible. Pension will continue to be drawn by re-employed engineers during their period of employment: if drawn in India, at rupee rates in rupees; if drawn in London, it will, after six months from the date of landing in India, be drawn at the official rate of exchange, instead of at 1s. 9d. per rupee. Privilege leave may be accumulated for three months, but may not be combined with sick leave, which will be allowed on half-pay up to six months. A first-class passage to India with travelling allowance to the station to which the applicant is appointed will be given, and on satisfactory termination of the agreement a similar concession will be granted. Applicants must not be more than fifty years of age, and irrigation experience is regarded as essential.

LORD HAWKE, it is stated, will take out an English Amateur Cricket Team to New Zealand in the coming season.

IT is calculated that ten years ago over 75,000 horses were employed in the United State in hauling tramcars, and that to-day there are fewer than 5,000 engaged on this same task

[illegible] MS.

[illegible]'S AGENCY.)

[illegible]ING'S CRUISE.

[illegible]PARTURE FOR OBAN.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Their Majesties witnessed some sheep dog trials at Brodick, in the Isle of Arran.

The King participated in deer-stalking and shot a stag.

His Majesty sailed this afternoon for Oban.

THE SHAH.

HIS MAJESTY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Shah lunched with President Loubet at Rambouillet, subsequently returning to Paris.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables under date London the 28th instant:—It is believed the Shah is immensely disappointed at not receiving the Order of the Garter on which he had set his heart. It is certain that his Majesty has bestowed no decorations in England though he is supposed to have intended to make a lavish distribution when he arrived.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING OF ITALY AT BERLIN.

BANQUET TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The King of Italy and the Kaiser arrived at Berlin this morning. Their Majesties drove to the Brandeburg gate where a civic welcome awaited them.

Orders have been conferred on the respective ministers commemorative of the renewal of the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A state Banquet was given yesterday evening in honour of King Emmanuel. The Kaiser in toasting the King of Italy referred to the renewal of the Triplice which, he said, continued in its old strength, and had woven its elf into the lives of three peoples.

King Emmanuel in the course of his reply said "Our nations will advance in the paths of civilization protected by this Old Alliance which is now recognised as the most effective safeguard of peace".

After the presentation of a civic address the Kaiser and King Emmanuel proceeded to the Armoury and participated in nailing forty-five new colours to the standards of two Army corps, King Emmanuel driving each first nail and the Emperor the second. It was a gorgeous military function.

LORD ROBERTS AT DOVER.

THE FREEDOM OF THE TOWN.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

Lord Roberts received the Freedom of the Town of Dover this morning. He was afterwards entertained by the corporation at luncheon.

HOLBEIN AND THE CHANNEL SWIM.

ANOTHER FINE PERFORMANCE.

A RECORD ESTABLISHED.

Holbein renewed his attempt to swim the Channel. He was removed from the water when one mile from Dover in an exhausted condition. He swam 5 3 miles in twenty-two hours, establishing a record.

PERSIA AND TURKEY, A COMMERCIAL TREATY.

An understanding in principle has been arrived at between Persia and Turkey under the auspices of Russia for a Treaty of Commerce embodying a specific tariff on the basis of the "Most Favoured Nation". This is a corollary to the reported recent Russo-Persian Treaty.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

There are indications that a campaign is beginning in the Russian Press in favour of a total or partial abrogation of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1873, regarding Afghanistan. The "Novoe Vremya" in a further article, apparently inspired, mentions that Russia made a formal declaration to Great Britain two years ago, suggesting a modification of the agreement.

[By the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1873, which is known as the Gortschakoff-Granville agreement, Afghanistan was declared to be outside the Sphere of Russian influence and the Oxus was recognised as the boundary of Russian territory in that region. During the years between 1860 and 1870 Russia had steadily advanced towards the Oxus and apprehensions created by these movements and rumours of Russian designs upon India led Lords Clarendon to suggest to Prince Gortschakoff that Afghanistan should be constituted a neutral Zone. The Russian Chancellor received the idea with enthusiasm and declared that his master the Tzar "looked upon Afghanistan as completely outside the sphere within which Russia may be called upon to exercise her influence." The Government of India objected to an arrangement which removed Afghanistan completely from the sphere of British influence and the negotiations were prolonged for two years. Prince Gortschakoff continued to protest that "Russia had no intention of going further South" and that "extension of territory was extension of weakness". Ultimately Russia agreed to accept the line of the Upper Oxus as the boundary of Afghanistan. In spite of the Chancellor's protestations, however, Khiva was seized and the whole of the territory of the Khan on the right bank of the Oxus was annexed. The expedition against Khiva had been planned while the negotiations between England and Russia were proceeding, the eventual explanation offered for the fact was that the expedition was punitive for acts of brigandage. Subsequently, in 1876, General Skobeloff prepared a plan for the invasion of India and it was afterwards elaborated at a Russian Council of War in 1878. In 1885 Panjdeh was seized and in 1893 there was another boundary dispute created by the late Amir's armed occupation of territory to frustrate the seizure of Bostan and Shighnan in Badakshan by the Russians. This matter was settled in 1895.]

THE NEW IMPORT DUTY ON TEA IMPOSED BY RUSSIA.

A telegraphic correction states that the duty of three roubles imposed by Russia on teas from the Far East is per pood and not per pound.

BRITAIN AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S VIEWS.

PREDOMINANCE ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Captain Mahan, in an article in the "National Review" says it is absolutely essential for Great Britain, with a view to the security of the commercial welfare of India, to maintain her naval predominance in the Persian Gulf and to prevent the establishment of foreign arsenals. If she is determined to fight to preserve her position there is little chance of her being beaten, but the article urges that the Government should study the situation, and anticipating contingencies, should reinforce England's navalcontrol of the Gulf by the development of trade, the consolidation of local relations, and should also secure a predominant share in any new system of communication if necessary, in a manner similar to the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares.

THE GREAT MILITARY RIDE.

THIRTEEN HORSES KILLED.

Of sixty-one horses which were ridden in the military ride from Brussels to Ostend, thirteen died, including the winners.

GOVERNORSHIP OF BURMA.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. BARNES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

It is officially announced that the King-Emperor has provided the appointment of Mr. H. S. Barnes, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, in succession to Sir T. Fuger who retires in the early part of next year.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

THE FORTHCOMING CELEBRATIONS.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

A resolution of the Government of India is published announcing the holding of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January and giving orders for the local celebrations throughout the rest of his Majesty's Indian Dominions, except Calcutta on the same date.

These celebrations will include the reading publicly in English and in the local vernacular of the Royal proclamation at the headquarters of each local administration and district by the senior officer present at a convenient hour arranged not to clash with the Mahomedan festival of Id, midday being selected if Id is celebrated on the 31st December and later if on the 1st January.

Royal salutes of 101 guns are to be fired wherever practicable and local durbars held wherever this can be conveniently arranged for the announcement of local honours and the conferring of Coronation certificates granted by the local Governments.

In the evening district and court houses, telegraph offices and post offices are to be illuminated and the Governor-General-in-Council invites all local bodies to arrange for the illumination of their public building at the same time.

A form is prescribed for the certificates which are to specify services of recipients and are to be granted with discrimination and reserved for those who have rendered services meriting recognition by Government the number issued to be limited to secure their being properly valued.

The resolution goes on to state that it is the particular desire of the Governor-General-in-Council that the rejoicings should be general and that the poor should take part in them. Entertainments to school children and feasts to the poor are suggested in this connection and the resolution adds that his Excellency in Council would be glad at all district sub-divisional tahsils and taluk headquarters and for entertainments to school children, at all events at the head-quarters of each local Government and Administration. He hopes moreover, that it will be found possible to arrange for the feeding of the poor or the entertainment of school children at places other than those just mentioned; the greater the number of places at which entertainments of either or both kinds are given the better. It appears to his Excellency in Council that the cost of these entertainments ought to be met from the funds of local bodies and the liberality of private individuals who cannot, in the opinion of the Government of India, better demonstrate their loyalty on this occasion than by providing for fireworks or other displays which will be enjoyed by all, by distributing food to collected poor of the locality, or by giving a treat to school children of the town or village.

As January 1st is a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act and of the preceding eight days five will be holidays under that Act, the Governor General in Council fears it would be impossible to notify any more holidays under the Act during the period for which rejoicings will be held at Delhi without causing a dislocation of business and inconvenience to the mercantile community throughout the country. His Excellency has therefore determined not to notify any further holidays under the Act but directs that, subject to condition that arrangements are made for despatch of urgent business, all public offices under the Government of India, except those which must remain open for proper transaction of commercial business, will be closed from the 2nd to the 8th of January 1903 inclusive, and requests local Governments and Administrations to issue similar orders with regard to the offices under their control. In regard to Calcutta the resolution states that celebrations will be deferred till near the end of January when the Viceroy and members of the Government of India can be present.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AS TO THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

A MAGNETIC SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT PROVIDED.

NEW OBSERVATORIES FOR BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

A resolution of the Government of India on the working of the Survey Department of India in 1900-01 is published. It acknowledges the general efficiency of the department and makes special mention of Major Benny Tailour's work in China and of Dr. Stein's researches in Central Asia.

It states that the Assam party will shortly be transferred to the United Provinces for topographical work, and the Simla party to the plains of the Punjab, while parties eleven and twelve, hitherto employed in the Shan States, will be amalgamated.

It notices with satisfaction the decrease in the cost rates of forest survey work in Bombay, and regrets the losses from fever and plague sustained by the Madras and Bombay parties.

Reference is also made to the high cost of cadastral Survey in Darbhanga.

The resolution further states that arrangements have been made for the establishment of base Stations in connection with the proposed Magnetic Survey at Bombay, Kodaikanal, Dehra, Dun, Calcutta and Rangoon, at which self-recording instruments will be installed.

At Bombay and Calcutta new observatories are to be built at some distance from the two Cities to avoid the influence of the current of electric tramways.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE NEW RUSSO PERSIAN TARIFF.

THE ADEN HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce having been approached by a great number of British Indian traders in Khorasan and Seistan, both European and native, on the subject of the new tariff which they understood is being negotiated between Russian and Persian Governments, have addressed the Foreign Office at Simla on the matter, pointing out that the existing Persian Tariff is found to be generally equitable and fair to all countries trading with Persia and that there is danger of a new tariff being framed in such a manner as will be prejudicial to British trade, and especially to that portion if it carried on between Russia and Persia. The Committee of Chamber, although aware that the Governm ent of India have been in communication with the Secretary of State for India with regard to negotiations said to be in progress have thought it well to communicate to the Government the apprehensions felt by traders in Khorasan and Seistan.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressing the local Government on the report of the Aden Port Commissioner state that while they are strongly in favour of the proposal for deepening the inner harbour at Aden, they are strongly opposed to the construction of a public wharf, in which view they have the support of the principal lines of steamers calling at Aden.

OBITUARY.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The deaths are announced of Sir Robert, Henry Davies, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, and Major General Sir J. M. Heriot Maitland, Royal Engineers.

[Sir Robert Henry Davies K. C. S. I. was born in 1824, the son of the late David Davies K. C. H., M. D. He was educated at Charterhouse and Hailebury College, was appointed to the Bengal Civil Service in 1844. He served in the North West Provinces and Cis-Sutlej territory as Assistant Commissioner; was Settlement Officer Bari Doab 1851; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector Azungarh 1858; Secretary to Punjab Government 1859; Financial Commissioner Oudh 1864; Chief Commissioner of Oudh 1869 and was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in 1871. He was made K. C. S. I. in 1884. He retired in 1878 and was afterwards Member of the Council of India for March 1885 to 1895.]

[Major General Sir James Makgill Heriot-Maitland K. C. B. was the youngest son of the late James Maitland Heriot of Ramornie Fifeshire and was born in 1837. He was educated privately and at the Royal Military Academy Woolwich. He served in China in 1857-59 and received the medal; in Canada during the Fenian raid etc. (medal); in Cyprus subsequent to the annexation; in Egypt at C. R. E. 2nd Division and press censor at Alexandria and took part in the skirmish outside Ramleh and the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir; as C. R. E. Egypt during the Nile expedition and at Suakim and in the Soudan including the battle of Ginius. He received the medal and clasp, 3rd class Medjidieh and bronze star. He was Colonel Commanding the Royal Engineer, Southern District 1886-91, Deputy Adjutant General for Royal Engineer at head quarters 1891-96 and became Major General in 1895. He was sent as a special Envoy from War Office to the Government of India in 1896 and on the completion of this service in 1897 was created K. C. B. He retired in 1899.]

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

India Staff Corps Major G. W. Swiney to be Lieut.-Colonel and Captains Macnaghey, Jackson Watson Bradley, Crichton, Barrow Burton, Hay Cubitt, Chatterton Napier, Tweddell, Bernard Dewing, Jones, Prendergast Carnegy, Gordon, Ryder Edwardes, Dunsterville, Macnabb, Evans, Young Andain, Newbold and Goodenough to be Majors.

SCIENTIFIC WORK IN INDIA.

ADVISORY BOARD TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

A highly important resolution ordering a Board of Economic Enquiry for the furtherance of scientific work in India will be issued directly. The object is to ensure such work being distributed to the best advantage, and that the various officers now connected with the scientific branches shall devote their energies and researches to subjects with which they are best acquainted. The Viceroy has, therefore, ordered the constitution of a Board of Scientific Advice which will be composed of the heads of the Botanical, Geological, Forest, Survey, Meteorological, Agricultural, and Veterinary Departments, and such scientific provincial officers as may be periodically invited to serve. The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Departments will be ex-officio President, and the Secretary will be selected by the Board. It is hoped that the Trustees of the Indian Museum will associate themselves with the scheme. The Board will review and advise generally on departmental operations, will submit to the Government a general programme of research and give at the end of the year a brief review of the results obtained. Generally speaking it will be an advisory committee to the Government of India, and the Royal Society has offered to assist it in its work. The Governor-General in Council considers the Board should meet twice each year; once to consider the work of the past twelve months, and proposals for the programme for the coming year; and the other to settle finally those programmes, subject to the consent of Government.

INDIAN MARINE LASCARS.

A further addition of 100 Harbour and Coast defence Lascars during the current year is sanctioned towards the establishment of 650 men to be eventually kept up for all India. Of this increase ten go to Karachi, 86 to Bombay and 13 to Rangoon.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS FACTORY.

The extension of the Government Harness and Sadlery Factory at Cawnpore is to be carried out this year at a cost of half a lakh of rupees to admit of the closing of the Madras Workshops.

PORT OFFICER BASSEIN.

Commander Downes port officer Bassein has applied for six months leave.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN CHINA STATIONS.

The official rate of exchange on the dollar of the China station is fixed at one shilling and eight pence for the quarter ending December.

PLAGUE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Governor of New South Wales reports a case of Plague at New Castle.

THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST

The Honourable Mr. Whitworth is gazetted to succeed Sir Andrew Wingate on the Board of the Indian People's Famine Trust.

NEW REMOUNT DEPOT.

Estimates amounting to two and a quarter lakhs have been sanctioned for the construction of a new remount depot at Bhera, Jhelum Canal Colony; three quarters of a lakh to be spent this year.

QUARTERS FOR NURSES.

The construction of quarters for Lady Nurses at Bareilly, Belgaum and Karachi is not to be proceeded with at present.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have approved the bringing of the Batteries of the Hyderabad contingent into line with other Batteries in India in the matter of the withdrawal of swords and sword bayonets.

As a sequel to the deliberations of the committee which assembled at Mianmir in 1897 and the subsequent trial of the scale of rations it is proposed the Government of India have now sanctioned the introduction of a revised scale for native troops and followers on field service. The new scale is a liberal one. In addition to ordinary articles of diet it includes an increased allowance of lime juice and also one third of an ounce of tea for each man daily.

Mr. A. Brooks is confirmed Civil Chief Master Armourer Bombay Arsenal.

Captain Wilson Deputy Director Indian Marine Calcutta has sixty days privilege leave.

Captain Sendamore R. E. Bombay, embarks for India on the 10th October.

The Royal Artillery Reliefs 1902-3 the Horse Artillery, the B. Battery, Lucknow, proceed to England.

The E. Battery, Mhow, proceed to England.

The G. Battery from S. Africa to Bangalore, the J. Battery from S. Africa to Meerut; the O. Battery from S. Africa to Lucknow; the P. Battery from South Africa to Mhow; the Field Artillery, 12th Battery, from Nowgong to Meean Meer; the 63rd 64th, and 73rd Batteries from South Africa to Allahabad, Barrackpore, and Dinapore respectively. The 74th, 77th, and 79th Batteries from S. Africa to Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Bareilly respectively.

The 27th, 36th, and 60th, respectively from Dinapore, Barrackpore, and Allahabad proceed to England.

The 15th, 48th, and 71st, respectively from Fyzabad, Lucknow, and Bareilly proceed to England.

The 31st from St. Thomas Mount to Belgaum; the 35th from Belgaum to St. Thomas Mount; the 34th from Agra to Campbellpore; the 54th from Meean Meer to Agra, the 33rd from Hyderabad to Karachi, the 47th from Karachi to Hyderabad, the 3rd from Campbellpore to Peshawar, the 30th from Peshawar to Rawalpindi; the 11th from Jhansi to Jubbulpore, the 25th from Bangalore to Bellary.

The Field Howitzer Batteries. 7th and 66th from S. Africa to Jhansi. The Garrison Artillery No. 1 Mountain Battery from Murree Hills to Quetta; No 6 Battery from Jutogh to Murree Hills, No. 7 Battery from Quetta to Jutogh, Heavy Batteries, 71 company from Jhansi to Nowgong; 72 company from Secunderabad to Nowgong.

Other companies No 36 Bombay proceed to England; No. 38 from Aden to England; No. 41 from Aden to England; No. 53 from Allahabad to Bombay; No. 54 from Attock to Aden; No. 74 from Egypt to Attock; No. 75 from Delhi to Allahabad; No. 86 from Malta to Attock; No. 94 from Malta to Delhi.

As Jhansi is not a cavalry station, the recent publication of the Relief programme for Native cavalry showing that the 1st Bengal Lancers are to move from Lucknow to Jhansi may have caused some curiosity as where the regiment will be quartered. The explanation is that the Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 60,000 to enable the regiment to build lines for itself. As regards the public buildings, including armouries, etc., these will as usual be constructed by the Military Works Service.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS AUGUST 28:—Staunton, Major P., Gordon Highlanders, on leave from Stalkote.

Palmer, Capt. Beng. R. G. A. on duty from Aden.

Nicolay Lieut Beng. 2 Goorkhas, on leave from Debra Dun.

DEPARTURES AUGUST 28.—Ainslie, 2nd Lt. Bom. 2nd Connaught Rangers on transfer to England.

Kellie, Lt. Col. Bo. off leave to Devolali.

Hulke, Capt. Bo. Adjt. B. B. and C. I. V. on duty to Ajmere.

THE SHOOTING, FATALITY AT MADRAS.

EUROPEAN FINED.

MADRAS, AUGUST 29.

Mr. Engeroff, assistant, Messrs. Wilson and Co., Madras, who was charged with having caused the death of his cook by discharging a Quackenbush, was convicted yesterday evening by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of doing a rash and negligent act, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500. Mr. Eardley Norton defended.

It is understood the accused will appeal.

POONA NEW RACES.

SATURDAY 30TH AUGUST

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Thursday 28th August.

Selling Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2 Rs. 1,000
2 Mr Mohanlal T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 3 Rs. 1,300
3 Mr Anandji Nanji's ch a h Defender 13 3 1-4 Rs. 1,000
4 Mr W M Macleod's g g a g Murfus 13 2 3-4 Rs. 800
5 Mr Hajee Esmail Cassum's b a h Magistrate 13 2 Rs. 1,000
6 Mr Abdool Razack's ch a h Bin Rustheed 13 2 1-2 Rs. 1,000
7 Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saib b a h Haddal 13 2 1-2 Rs. 1,000

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Poona 7th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 30th August.
Maiden Handicap—Lady Merrystene.
The Futurity Stakes—Fruit Salt, Moon and Naranjee.
The Midget Handicap—Shah Jehan, Murfus and Bin Rustheed.

PUBLIC MEETING AT POONA

TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICES OF SIRDAR DORABJEE.

LORD NORTHCOTE IN THE CHAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Cantonment and City was held this evening at the Native General Library for the purpose of devising of the more suitable means to commemorating the many services rendered by the late Sirdar Dorabjee Pudumjee.

His Excellency Lord Northcote was voted to the chair on the motion of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp, seconded by Sirdar Coopooswamy Venkatangam Mudliar.

H. E. Lord Northcote, in opening the proceedings, said that a great many letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting had been received. His Excellency said that it was a pleasure for him to be present at the meeting to testify to the esteem and respect with which many of the European community regarded the late Sirdar. He did not intend to enter at any length upon the claims the late Sirdar has upon the grateful remembrance of the inhabitants of Poona but he would remind the audience that the Sirdar was Municipal Commissioner of Poona, from 1874 to 1886 and that after 1886 he was repeatedly elected president of the Municipal Corporation. He quite agreed with the remark read from the Indian Textile Journal that the fact of occupying such a position in this ancient seat of conservative Hinduism spoke volumes for the popularity enjoyed by the Sirdar in all classes of the community. He then dwelt at some length on the services rendered by the late Sirdar in his official capacity.

The speaker said that it was gratifying to see that the residents of Poona had secured the services of so eloquent and able a successor to the Sirdar in the person of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale who has taken a deep interest in all questions of local self-government and who will bring to the service of the city talents of no ordinary character. Reverting to the late Sirdar he remarked that he hardly needed to remind the audience that had the Sirdar desired to elude the onerous duties incumbent upon a municipal commissione, he would have found ample excuses for so doing in the great many undertakings he was engaged in. The late Sirdar however found time to take an active part in the administration of the City. He was always ready to respond to the call of his fellow citizens and he was glad to think that successive Bombay Governments were not unmindful of his deserts, and in 1885 he was nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council; he had been created first class Sirdar of Deccan in the previous year and received in 1885 the title of Khan Bahadur.

Mr. F. G. Selby, acting Director of Public Instruction, to whom the first resolution was entrusted, rose and proposed the following which was carried: that this meeting desires to place on record the expression of its deep sorrow at the death of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee and of its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the people of this city.

A second resolution was submitted as to the appointment of a committee to raise a public subscription The Hon ble Mr. Gokhale in supporting the resolution said that the death of such a man as the Sirdar is a serious loss at all times but was more particularly severe at the present juncture because of the questions of paramount interest that have to be solved by the Poona Municipality. The lack of the ever firm and skilful guidance of such a tried and trusted councillor would be deeply felt He found some salace in the fact that Dorabjee had left behind him an example of civic dirtues which would guide and inspire his successors. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and Moulvi, I. A. Fatteh also supported the resolution which was carried. Mr. Kaikhusro Adarjee Ghaswalla proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman which was carried and the proceedings terminated.

THE KAISER-I-HIND DISTINCTION.

PRESENTATION OF MEDAL TO MR. TUCK.

Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner, Central Division, performed an interesting ceremony this afternoon in connection with the presentation of the Kaiser-I-Hind medal to Mr. Wilfred Henry Tuck, Superintendent of Police, Khandesh. The presentation of the medal took place in the Council Hall where several police officers of the district and the neighbouring districts had assembled.

Mr. Tuck joined the service in 1887, in the Burma Police, and in 1890 was transferred to the Bombay Police. He combined his police appointment with that of Agent for Bhils, in west Khandesh. He gained the confidence of the inhabitants of Bhil under the pressure of famine work. When the northern and western parts of the district presented scenes of lawlessness, in 1901, Mr. Tuck was summoned from Kaira and put in charge of the operations against the Bhil dacoits and he was successful in capturing 70, among whom seven ringleaders. In the course of the ceremony the valuable services of Mr. Tuck, and his assistants Messrs. Dammaney and Risaldar Bapat, were highly commended, and Commissioner trusting that the recent arrests would result in the speedy and complete suppression of the organized gangs of dacoits which for some time past had disturbed the district.

REPORTED DISASTER IN NEPAL.

FLOODS AND LANDSLIPS.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 29.

A Darjeeling telegram, dated August 29, says:—People arriving from Nepal bring news of a great disaster, but can't give the date of the occurrence. Heavy rain caused the Bagmati and Visnuvati rivers to overflow, resulting in serious landslips in the valley in which Khatmandu, the capital, is situated. The cities of Bhatgaon and Patan suffered severely, the rushing waters carrying away everything. Several hundred lives are reported to have been lost. Nothing further is known of the occurrence.

THE PROPOSED TOWN BAND.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING.

A Provisional Committee consisting of the following gentlemen met at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, on Thursday evening to discuss and concert measures for the establishment of a Town Band. The Hon. Basil Scott, Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Lt. Col. J.P. Barry, I.M.S.; Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. R.J. Tata, Khan Bahadur M C Murzban, C. I. E.; Mr. J. M. Dick, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Khan Bahadur Currimbhoy Ibrahim Mr. M.R. Jardine, Mr. Evelyn Gray I.C.S.; Lt. Col. E. F. Nicholson, B. V. R.; Lt. Col. H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S.; Major A. K. Leslie, B. V. A; Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E, Mr. F. D. Macrae, Mr. Govordhandas Goculdas, Tapal, Mr. Narayanji Bwarkadas, Mr. Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit and Mr. K. N. Kabraji. On the motion of Mr. Evelyn Grey, I. C.S., seconded by Mr. J. M. Dicks Lt. Col. J. H. Barry, I. M. S. took the chair.

Mr. Soundy discussed the composition of the band required, the sum required to start it, the cost of maintenance, and the amount of earnings on which reliance might confidently be placed

Lt. Col. E. F. Nicholson of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles spoke strongly in favour of the excellent music a teal material available in the Goanese Community and had no doubt, that with a first class Band-Master it would be possible to get together a band of which, the city might be proud. An opinion also expressed by one who is himself a notable musician, and with a long experience of the excellent band of his own Corps, seemed to echo the general feeling already entertained by the gentlemen present. No voice was raised in favour of seeking further aid.

After some general interchange of views, it was resolved on the motion of Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. J. M. Dick, that a small workmanlike committee should be formed to put the scheme into shape, and report as early as practicable to another meeting of the Provisional Committee.

Khan Bahadur M.C. Murzban, C.I.E., moved and Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit seconded, that the following gentlemen form themselves into a special committee to draw up a set one:—Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Barry, I.M.S.; Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Mr. Evelyn Gray, I.C.S.; Lieutenant Colonel E.F. Nicholson, B.V.R.; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E. Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram C. I. E. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram Mr. Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy Mr. K. N. Kabraji Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. A. F. Soundy.

As soon as the proposals take definite shape, every arrangement will be made to give them the fullest publicity, in order to ascertain what measures of support are likely to be forthcoming, and whether it is worth the while of the gentlemen who are exerting themselves in this good work, to proceed with or abandon it.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bluneo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadeloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamb Molo St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE WANE OF THE LONDON SEASON.

CORONATION ROBES.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S DRESS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8

The London season is at last on the wane, and everyone who can afford to do so is thankful to escape from the hot pavements to the fresher air of the country or sea. This is by no means, however, a dull time for country folks, as the season for garden parties is in full swing and the fortunate owners of beautiful gardens and parks are busily engaged in hospitably entertaining their neighbours. Nor are these quieter festivities to be despised, even after the gaieties of towns! Beautiful flowers, cool, green lawns, shaded by magnificent beeches and oaks, daintily dressed women strolling about listening to the delightful sounds of a good string band, all combine to make a picture which is not easily surpassed. The frocks worn by our country cousins are by no means to be looked down on. They are often the result of much care and deliberation, and have been carefully hoarded up for the festive season of the garden parties. Fortunately, nothing can be prettier than fresh muslin worn over silk for these functions; and for those of us who need new garments for these occasions nothing could be more opportune than the recent summer sales, with their really wonderful bargains of every variety of white and coloured muslins, from 6d. to 8d. a yard! Recently a clever girl, with less than a dozen yards of one of these muslins, a remnant of lace, and another of black velvet baby ribbon, contrived to turn out a gala dress with her own nimble fingers, which would have done credit to a smart London shop. But those who unfortunately do not posses the craft of the cunning fingers which is certally born in us, and not made) should keep a careful outlook for that treasure of treasures—a good sewing maid, or "small" dressmaker, who does not think it beneath her dignity to carefully follow a good pattern, and do as she is instructed. The extra trouble involved is well worth incurring where economy is of any importnce, and the result is often surprisingly good.

Although the absence of many representatives of foreign Courts who would have been present had the Coronation fallen in June, as originally intended, must necessarily detract a little from the grandeur of the spectacle in the Abbey to-morrow, many magnificent coustumes will be worn by the Royal ladies present and by the peeresses—costumes of such historic importance that they are well worth description. Her Majesty the Queen will wear a magnificent dress of cloth of gold, veiled with ivory white tulle, and a robe or train of velvet lined with ermine, and ornamented with elaborate gold embroideries. Her tulle over-dress is embroidered with roses, thistles, and shamrocks, and finished with a high transparent collar of old lace, edged with gold. The Princess of Wales will appear in a very beautiful gown of English materials and manufacture. The long Court mantle, or train, is of purple velvet, edged with miniver, and trimmed with wide bands of gold. A miniver cape is fastened on the shoulders with knots of solid gold, while the gown itself is of pure white English satin, very beautifully embroidered in three shades of gold, and jewelled elaborately with pearls and diamonds. The design represents garlands of borries, and bows in gold, caught with large tassels in pearl, gold, and diamond embroidery.

The Duchess of Argyll has a white satin gown, with an embroidery of roses in gold tissue and chiffon and a fine tracery of silver and pearls. This gown is draped with a flounce of Honiton lace that belonged originally to Queen Victoria, and the train is of purple velvet, bordered with miniver. The Duchess of Fife will wear a gown of white satin moire, embroidered with diamonds and mother-o'-pearl paillettes, and a purple velvet train. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein has a dress in cloth of silver, with a design of grapes, embroidered in silver, mother-o'-pearl, and opals, and draped with beautiful Irish lace. Her train is of pale blue mirror velvet, lined with white satin, and richly embroidered. Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein has a dress of white tulle over white satin, the tulle embroidered with a design of roses and foliage, in silver and diamonds. With this she will wear a train from the shoulders, in pink mirror velvet, bordered with embroidery to match the tulle gown, and lined with white satin. In the case of the peeresses, the crimson velvet over-dresses and long crimson velvet trains have all been fashioned in the same way, but regulated as to the length and the arrangement of the miniver capes according to the rank of the wearer. The fronts of the bodices, however, and the skirts, most of which have been made in ivory-white satin, have been themselves to various kinds of artistic and graceful treatment. Draperies of priceless lace appear on some of the gowns, while on others there are the most exquisite embroideries imaginable. The Duchess of Montrose has her gown draped with tulle, showered with golden paillette, and trimmed with gold cords and tassels and an applique of lace. The sleeves are finished with lace ruffles, and left open to show the top of the arm. Adeline Duchess of Bedford's gown is draped with beautiful point d'Angleterre, while Consuelo Duchess of Manchester has her white satin dress arranged in Empire form, ornamented with a wonderful embroidery in diamonds, and finished with gold cords and tassels. The Duchess of Portland will wear a lovely white satin gown, with wonderful embroideries in gold and silver, representing ostrich feathers, a part of the Portland crest. The kirtle is embroidered at the hem with a twined snake, which is also a part of the Portland arms, and caught back with gold rosettes, with diamond centres. The Duchess of Bedford's clothed gold gown is veiled with point de gaze and embroidered with brilliants, carls, and shaded gold. The Duchess of Leeds has a white satin dress draped with Brussels lace. The duchess of Roxburghe will wear an under-dress, of white satin, draped with very beautiful real lace.

The Marchioness of Huntly has a charming gown with an embroidery of ivy leaves, the Huntly badge worked upon the white satin, and a trimming of antique point de gaze lace, Lady Falmouth's gown is draped with very fine old Honiton lace, and finished with gold cords and tassels on the shoulders, Lady Magheramorne has a beautiful dress of Alencon lace over white satin. The Lady Parker's gown is of golden tissue veiled with Alencon tulle, and caught with a gold-embroidered rosee. Exquisite point a l'aiguille lace drapes the white satin gown worn by the Marchioness of Cweedale, while very lovely Alencon laces arranged upon the gown to be worn by the Marchioness of Queensberry, the sleeves to the elbow being finished with deep ruffles of lace. The Countess of Lisburne's dress is prettily arranged with draperies of mousseline de soie and lace. Lady Cravan will wear a lovely gown with rich embroideries in gold on white tulle and a trimming of point a l'aiguille lace. The Countess of Essex has a charming dress, the skirt draped with old lace, and the bodice arranged with a white silk and lace stomacher, copied from an old picture, and caught across at intervals with diamonds. This bodice is finished with a girdle and tassels in gold. The Countess of Chesterfield's dress is draped with Valenciennes lace and silk muslin. The Countess of Gainsborough has the front of her gown in cloth of gold, trimmed with point a l'aiguille lace. The Countess of Lanesborough's white satin gown is covered with Brussels lace applique. Handsome pearl and gold embroideries, intermingled with lace applique designs, adorn the gown worn by Countess Howe, while Countess Grey has the front of her gown in cloth of gold, draped with old lace, caught with bows of gold tissue. Countess Spencer's white satin gown is beautifully embroidered with a design of marguerites in gold, and trimmed with very fine old lace.

The Countess of Mar and Kellie has her skirt most picturesquely arranged in front with feills of Alencon lace over white satin. The velvet is draped on the hips to form paniers, and caught up with gold loops and tassels. Baroness Kinloss has beautiful embroideries upon her kirtle, while the front of her gown is draped with historic lace. Lady Mount Stephen's white satin gown is tastefully arranged with antique Alencon lace. Very fine antique "pointed" Angleterre trims Lady Ruthven's gown while beautiful Venetin lace adorns the toilette worn by Lady Lawrence. Ora Countess of Strafford has the front of her gown in cloth of gold, with a gold girdle and tassels, while the bodice is gracefully draped with a fichu of mousseline de soie and lace. Lady P

...ities must commend for the enthusiasm of the city, should some be in some way by the money made out of it. Another very pleasing feature of the proceedings, and one upon which the Committee may be heartily congratulated, is the fact that medals will also be presented to Dudley and Scrivener. The former, it will be remembered, played in the match with the Rovers, previous to the first of the Oxford's matches with the Gunners, and the latter met with a similar although rather more serious accident on the first occasion between the two regimental teams. Both players thoroughly deserve to be rewarded in the way proposed, and I think the idea is an excellent one, and under it is one which is fully appreciated by the soldiers, who are leading the Committee the skies for the unexpected act of generosity. In all twenty-four medals will be presented, twelve of these being silver and twelve being gold.

Another good suggestion has been made, and I hope it will be carried out. In view of the success of the Committee's efforts at the two regimental matches, it has been proposed to promote a series of encounters between these teams, and to devote the proceeds to some charity. The idea of holding a match between the military and civil elements of the League has also been mooted. I believe that so far as the first proposal is concerned the soldiers will be perfectly willing to fall in with it. At any rate I know that the Gunners are burning to try conclusions again with the Oxfords. I heard one of the players say that if he had his way the two teams would play every night until a definite issue was arrived at. Although the Oxfords have not the same reason to be so keen yet I am sure that they would be quite ready to play the match. If the encounter do come off a keen and interesting struggle is certain. As regards the other suggestion, I feel certain that a combination of the regimental teams would swamp any eleven the other clubs in the League could put into the Field. My idea of the civil team would be to take the Gymkhana goal-keeper and backs, and also their centre forward and inside left, take the two outside halves from the Rovers, and the centre half and outside right from the Telegraph, put the Magpies right back at outside left, and to give the B. V. A. an interest in the team let them fill up the vacant place in the forward rank. This would make about as strong a team as I can think of, but I am of opinion that it would be crushed. Still the experiment is worth trying.

THE PACIFICATION OF THE PHILIPPINE.

LITTLE PROGRESS RECORDED.

A correspondent writing from Manila, on July 18, to the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—

Cholera has become very menacing, the daily cases in Manila averaging 40, and the deaths 33. Very few Europeans or Americans have been attacked, although there have been since the first recognised case on March 20th, 2,465 cases and 1,965 deaths, a mortality of 75 per cent. In the provinces outside Manila mainly in Pangasina, Bulacan, Laguna, Batangas, Pampanga, and Tarlac Provinces, there have been 14,741 cases and 11,098 deaths. The total deaths have thus been 13,062 up to date so far as reported, but there is no doubt that 20,000 is nearer the real mark. The natives resist the quarantine rules, the boiled water regulations, the cooked food idea, and, partly through their ignorant fatalism and partly by careless habits, have died in some places like sheep. The Authorities have worked hard to control the epidemic, and would have stamped it out long ago, but for the stupid and conceited attitude of the native doctors in Manila, who oppose any and every idea that is not either their own or their Spanish associates.

The Mindanao campaign has remained in "statusquo since the terrible lesson administered at Fort Pandapatan, near Lake Lanao, on May 2nd by Colonel Baldwin's 27th Infantry and the 35th Infantry and Battery under Captain Mamaix. In this fight, which was made by four allied dattos (chiefs), the Moros remained in their trenches and died to hand-to-hand fighting with the infantrymen. The Fort was shelled by the Battery, and after a breach had been effected the regiment rushed forward, taking three lines of trenches and finally scaling the breach. Lieut. Vicars fell dead at the head of his company, Captain Moore was shot in the head and badly wounded while trying to tear open the gate of the Fort with his hands, and Surgeon-Major Heuser badly wounded while dressing the hurts of a soldier. Lieut. Wagner, of the 14th Infantry, A.D.C., to General Davis (who was present with his staff), was also seriously wounded. Eight enlisted men were also killed and thirty-four wounded, enough to be treated at the hospital, mostly with bolo (sword) wounds. Many more were also slightly injured. After the fight some three hundred Moros, who are Muhammadans were found dead and dying in the Fort and trenches, while eighty-four had been captured. Their total force is estimated to have been about a thousand. The next day the prisoners who were sitting guarded near the camp suddenly arose as one man to their feet, and rushed the guard. The latter immediately opened fire, and the entire battalion near by joined in. Some twenty escaped, about a dozen were re-captured, and the balance killed in their mad attempt. After the fight several dattos came in and swore allegiance to the Government, and only the Chiefs of Masiu and Bacolod still remain defiant. The Lake Lanao (Lanao means lake in Moro) country is in north-west Mindanao, and has about 50,000 people. They are divided into semi-independent rancherias or settlements each with its Chief, some calling themselves Rajamudas, others Datto, etc., etc. The ruler of Jolo calls himself Sultan. The trouble has been caused by horse stealing from the army-telegraph people, and the killing of a signalman by "juramentados" Moro fanatics sworn to kill all the Christians possible, and then go to a Christian settlement and run amok until killed by some one. The authorities have since quietly assembled several battalions in or near that part of Mindanao, the latest being the Eleventh Infantry, which has recently come from Puerto Rico to the Philippines. The base of operations in Mindanao has been Malabang, on Illana Bay, a branch of the Sea of Celebes. The Spanish also made a hurried expedition to the lake in 1891, and a better one in 1895, placing some small gun boats on the lake, which were burned in 1898 and sunk on the retreat of the Spaniards to Zamboanga. The Spanish base was Iligan on the northern coast of Mindanao, which here narrows down to an isthmus.

The capture of Vicente Lukban in Samar in February, and the surrender of Miguel Malvar on April 16th, in Batangas, ended the "war," as such in the Philippines. All the Philippines, except the Muhammadan and Pagan districts of Southern and Eastern Mindanao, are now under the Civil Government of the War Department, with Gov. Luke H. Wright acting in absence of Gov. Taft. The army has turned over all civil administration to civil authority, and public order is confided to the "Constabulary," a Military Police, with mixed American and Filipino officers, largely recruited from the late insurgent army, and numbering some 5,000. They have carried on a successful campaign in Leyte against insurgents, and are now trying to stamp out insurrectionary bands in Cavite, Rizal and Bulacan Provinces, the three immediately surrounding Manila, and the foci of insurrection both in Spanish and American times. Capt. Baker of the 12th Inft., has 1,200 men in Cavite, Inspector Capt. Garwood has 1,000 in Rizal and many are in the field in Bulacan. Sixteen Constabulary were captured a few days since at Angat, in Bulacan, losing their guns, and may have joined their whilom captors. In Nueva Ecija province just north of Bulacan, two bands of "ladrones" are still at large and Rose band in Eastern Tayabas, 40 men are yet loose.

An isolated band under Valeriano Abila, with 13 rifles and 30 "bolomen," who are armed with swords, is also at large in the wild fastnesses of the Labo hills in Ambos Camarines. They have not as yet committed any outrages except in the neighbourhood of Nagay which is the home of most of the band. They are being pursued by Constabulary under Lieutenant George Armstrong, a Scotchman formerly of Roxburg. Speaking of the ever-present Sulu, another Captain Muir has just been appointed Governor of Lepanto-Bontoc Province in North Luzon, a wild district largely inhabited by pagan Igorottes. His task will be to inculcate civilization into them by any means, and those who know "Tammy" say that he will undoubtedly succeed.

About June last a regrettable affair took place on the island of Cebu. Four American school teachers, recently arrived in the Philippines, were in Cebu City awaiting launches to take them to their stations, other towns on the coast of Cebu. Not realizing that as yet they were outside of the States, they calmly walked out to the mountains one morning without saying where they were going to any one, and after passing some villages all trace of them has been completely lost. It is probable that they went directly into the Sudlon hills, where a bandit has long held out, and were murdered by him. Inspector Lanza went out a few days later and shot one of the bandits who had a revolver, watch and jewelry of Teacher Thomas, and since then not a trace has been found.

The British warship Rinaldo, Captain Wake, sailed at Zamboanga on July 4th and aided in the celebration. She reported having celebrated the Coronation at Sandakan, British North Borneo, on June 26th, and her officers were somewhat crestfallen to learn that the ceremony had been postponed. The vessel is called on the 10th at Manila to coal, and left for Hongkong the following day. The officers were entertained unofficially at the Army and Navy Club and the Manila Club to the best of the host's ability.

Several deaths have taken place among ladies of the British colony in Manila. Among them have been Mrs. Gilchrist of Scotland and Mrs. Probasco of Australia. Another lady is also very ill. Several American ladies have also died, some of the latter from cholera. Among American officers dying have been Captain Russell, 8th Infantry, Lieutenant Rask, Marine Corps, and Lieutenant Monday Philippine Scouts. Two officers also shot themselves through melancholy in June, both stationed in Mindanao, Captain Shollenberger, 10th Infantry and Lieutenant John Bross of the Philippine Scouts. Both were in bad health and with little hope of recovery.

Instead of Americanizing the Islands, much has been done to Hispanize the Government. Spanish is the official tongue in the Courts, although all the Judges are Americans. American lawyers are not admitted to the bar unless versed in Spanish law and before a committee composed mainly of Filipinos who see to it that no American passes who is persona non grata. There is such a thing as giving a child too much of what he wants, and in some matters the Filipino, especially the superficial, consisted and arrogant Mestizo (halfcaste) element has received far more than its due. On the other hand the full blood, ignorant working classes 95 per cent. of whom are unable to read or write even their own dialects, are in practically the same state of vassalage to their local lords as in the Spanish days, and unless more Americans learn their local dialects and enlighten them, they will remain in it.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE WITH A COBRA.

Mr. Barkley Liesching contributes to the "Wide World Magazine" for August details of a most remarkable adventure with a cobra. The writer went on a fortnight's holiday to Mahadenia estate, Kelani Valley, to a friend of his called Price—a musical man and one fond of whistling. At the end of the first week the two friends called on a...thied at Avisawella. The Kelani was in flood about that season, but that day the water had somewhat subsided and Price volunteered to lead his friend by a short cut back home. The short cut proved the longest way round. Price missed his way and at 11 a. m. that day, they found themselves no nearer home than the Ruanwella Resthouse. Here they met a P. W. D. officer called Carey, who was glad of their company and pressed them for breakfast. They stoped but the rain came on and poured in bucketfulls all the afternoon. Under the circumstances they could not cross the river and had to make up their minds to pass the night at the resthouse. Mr. Liesching relates the adventure of that night. He says:—

A WEIRD STORY.

Carey had a pet monkey, a pretty little white thing called Ranee, which took a great fancy to Price who played with her and gave her plantains and biscuits. She seemed to appreciate Price's whistling powers and would sit on his knee while he whistled, placing one paw on each side of the face and looking into his eyes with a most comical expression. I suppose it was partly this whistling that attracted her. At any rate it led to a most fortunate result as will be seen hereafter.

Bed-time arrived in due course, and Price and I shared a room. We turned into bed and soon dropped off to sleep. After some time, however, I was aroused by the sound of whistling coming from Price's corner. "Surely he doesn't whistle in his sleep?" I muttered irritably, and, as I could not get off to sleep again while the whistling went on, I turned over to reach for a shoe to throw at him. Suddenly an object caught my eye which made me pause and hold my breath. There near the bed stood the light, burning dimly as we had left it. On Price's chest, its head raised, and swaying from side to side and its hood inflated, lay a large cobra! It had evidently crawled into his bed for warmth and awakened him, and he, knowing that snakes are influenced by certain kinds of music, had with extraordinary presence of mind thought of this expedient to keep it from attacking him. There he lay, unable to stir, whistling a low, plaintive tune—a weird air in the minor key—while the snake kept time to it. A more remarkable spectacle it is impossible to conceive, and

I LAY THERE FASCINATED.

I tried to devise some means of helping my friend out of his terrible position, and presently I sat up in bed. Hearing me move, the snake got restless and the whistling almost ceased for a moment as Price realized that I saw his situation and could perhaps render assistance. He may too have wished to warn me against startling the reptile into striking. The cobra annoyed at the cessation of the music hissed and darted out its tongue and Price with admirable nerve started again. The whistling resumed its even measure and that deadly head began to sway again in time to the air. I dared not move again. How long I sat like this, not daring to move for fear of disturbing the reptile, I cannot say, but at last it came to an end. A small figure hopped on to the window-sill. Ranee, attracted, I suppose, by the whistling, had came to listen. She paused a moment peering into the corner from which the sound came. She was behind the snake, so that the latter could not see her. The little creature seemed to take in the situation instinctively, and with two cat like bounds and a guttural snarl she was on the bed, had grasped the cobra from behind close to the head, and hurled her sharp teeth in its back. With a yell I sprang from my bed and seized the stick, as monkey and snake rolled over on to the floor in a confused and struggling heap. So mixed up were they that it was impossible for me to get in a blow without hurting the plucky little monkey. By this time the whistling had ceased, and, aroused by my cries, Carey came running with a lamp,

THE STRUGGLE DID NOT LAST LONG.

The cobra, weakened by the repeated bites of its determined little antagonist, and unable to get at her to bite, relaxed its coils and soon lay on the floor a bleeding mass, while the victor skipped on to the bed where Price lay and parobe i itself on his pillow, gibbering excitedly. She was, luckily, quite unhurt, having disposed of the snake. Carey and I devoted our attention to Price. The poor fellow was in a swoon, and on being restored to consciousness went off again. He presently developed a high fever, and as the case was beyond our powers he was removed to the local hospital at Karawanella. When he finally became convalescent we took him down to Mount Lavinia, a pleasant seaside hotel near Colombo, where he stayed until he sailed for England, complete change and rest being declared necessary by the doctors after the fearful experience of that night at the Ruanwella Resthouse. Price told me, when at "the mount," that he had been awakened by feeling something moving on his chest, and on opening his eyes had been terrified to see a large cobra. The snake raised its head to strike, whereupon a sudden inspiration prompted him to begin whistling. This action undoubtedly saved his, life for the music arrested the attention of the cobra and at the same time attracted the plucky little Ranee, who was the means of relieving him of his terrible bedfellow. You may be sure the pretty little monkey was not forgotten. Carey gave her to Price, and I kept her for him until he came back from his trip to England. She lived for some years after that and her greatest pleasure was to hear Price whistling. She always slept curled up on his pillow, evidently determined that never again should her master's slumbers be disturbed by unwelcome intruders.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARBITRATION.

THE STRANGE CASE OF THE SERGENT MALAMINE.

At the same time that the Walma affair was submitted to the arbitration of Baron Lambermont, he was also called to adjudicate upon the value of the vessel, the Sergent Malamine, seized by the British in 1893 on the Benue River, an affluent of the Niger. The arbitrator fixed the indemnity to be paid to the French Government at £6,500. In this case the British Government offered to restore the vessel, and when it foundered to repay its value.

As to the legitimacy or otherwise of the operations in which the Sergent Malamine was engaged, the finding of the arbitrator is of considerable interest, and it fully justifies in the main the action of the Royal Niger Company:—

The Berlin conference proclaimed (says Baron Lambermont) and provided for the free navigation of the Niger and of its tributaries; equality of all flags; no differential treatment; no toll based on the mere fact of navigation, those taxes alone being collected which are in the nature of payment for services rendered to navigation; free transit for ships and the merchandise which they carry; executive regulations in accordance with the spirit of these stipulations—these are the chief guarantees assured to the navigation of the Niger and its tributaries.

But the General Act of Berlin does not confuse trade with transit. It does not extend to the territories watered by the Niger and its tributaries, Article IV., which exempted from import duties merchandise imported into the conventional basin of the Congo. Merchandise imported into the territories of the Niger and its tributaries or exported from these territories may, unless it merely passes in transit over the river or its tributaries, be subjected to import and export duties. Certain ports are open exclusively for these purposes. Every Customs system is protected by penalties for infractions of its laws. The traffic in arms is prohibited. Such being a summary of the system, it remains to be seen whether the British authorities had power to put it into force, and whether the other party violated it.

By the General Act of Berlin, two conditions are necessary for taking possession of a new territory or of a Protectorate: notification to the other Signatory Powers of the General Act, and the existence of authority sufficient to protect existing rights. These Rules, as they apply only to territories situated on the coast of the African Continent, did not affect British authority on the course of the Benue. Nevertheless, the British Protectorate on the banks of the Benue as far as Ibi was notified on the 5th June, 1885. Another Notification, of the 18th October, 1887, was based on, and referred to, the Charter granted to the Royal Niger Company.

This Company exercised in 1893, over the course of the Benue as far as Yola, authority supported by means adequate to insure the accomplishment of its task. This was indeed shown by what befell the French expedition. This system was defective neither in notification nor in means of execution.

Other stipulations related to the position of British authority in these same regions. A list of the native chiefs with whom the company had concluded treaties was annexed to the charter of the Niger Company, notified on the 18th October, 1887. The Sultan of Muri was included in this enumeration.

On the 5th August, 1890, the French and British Governments entered into an agreement by which the spheres of action of the two countries were separated by a line starting from Say, on the Niger, and passing along the northern frontier of Sokoto to the town of Barruwa on Lake Chad. No exception was made as to the Benue, on which are situated Muri and a considerable part of Adamawa. This was the position of things in 1893, at the time of the French expedition.

It should be observed that the Treaties concluded by Lieutenant Mizon with the Emir of Adamawa and the Sultan of Muri were signed at a time when the system described above already existed on the Benue. The French expedition acted contrary to this system by carrying on commercial operations at various points which were not open to trade, or by refusing to pay the import or export duties imposed by the Regulations in force.

The Brussels Conference paid especial attention to the traffic in arms. Consequently, the importation of fire-arms, and especially of rifled weapons, was forbidden in a zone which embraces the basin of the Benue. An exception was made in individual cases in favour of persons who offer a sufficient guarantee that the arms and ammunition delivered to them will not be given, assigned, or sold to third persons, and that the Chiefs have provided in a declaration of their Government, stating that the weapons and ammunitions are destined exclusively for their personal defence.

But the arms transported by the French Mission were handed gratis to the Sultans of Muri and of Adamawa. This proceeding is incompatible with the spirit of the Brussels Act. The matter would be doubly serious if the gift served as a means of negotiation with the native chiefs, who eagerly desire improved weapons.

From this statement it follows on the one hand, that by engaging in commerce in the basin of the Benue without regard to the customs system there established the French expedition exposed itself to the penal consequences of its infractions of that system and on the other hand that by delivering improved weapons to two native chiefs it acted contrary to the provisions of the General Act of Brussels.

But in inquiring into the liability incurred, it is only fair to take into consideration the times and surroundings in which occurred the events above recorded. . . . It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the object of the convention is to close the incident submitted to arbitration in a manner corresponding to the sense of equity and of conciliation with which the two Governments are imbued.

HERE THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It has been said that Edward I., whose Coronation took place in Westminster Abbey on August 19, 1274, was the only English King crowned in this month. In a sense this is inacurate. Henry VII. was crowned on a Saturday in August. On August 22, 1485, was fought the battle of Bosworth Field, and after the victory "a crown of ornament" was placed on Henry Tudor's head by Sir Thomas Stanley; created a few days later Earl of Derby. The religious ceremony of the Coronation of Henry VII in Westminster Abbey took place, of course, on October 30th.

The "New York Times" concludes a leading article on Lord Kitchener with this fine appreciation: "Lord Kitchener passes next to the command of the Army in India, and his path would seem to be clear to the post of Commander-in-Chief. The office has never seen, not even in the time of Wellington, a man who, so far as his career discloses, combines in such degree the qualities of a commander, an organiser, and a statesman."

Never has a prophet honour in his own country but the sympathies of few will go out to the Australian official meteorologist, of whom this story is related:—He was marching along a city street in a deluge of rain under a great spreading umbrella when a friend came hurrying up and said: "Just let me have a look at your umbrella, will you?" The friend took the umbrella from the weather prophet and hastened off, leaving the owner standing in the rain, "Here, I say, you mustn't take my umbrella." "Oh, that's all right, old man; it's fine and dry. Look at your weather report in the morning's paper."

Mr. Pierpont Morgan's opinion of the Kaiser we have heard, but now the American Press is giving what it states to be the opinion of the Kaiser on Mr. Morgan. It is supposed to have been expressed by the Emperor to M. Waldeck-Rousseau. "Try as I could," the Kaiser is reported to have said, "Mr. Morgan's conversation failed to reveal to me that he had any clear comprehension of the vast harmonies and conflicts of the commercial universe. American boyish enthusiasm, after his successful combining of the steel interests, magnified Mr. Morgan into a sort of financial god. After the first surprise Mr. Morgan rose to the part and now his ambition is to remodel the world. But I can't see where he has a single great idea. His chief merit lay in seizing the right time in which to effect combines on a scale which heretofore nobody had dared to attempt. But in so doing Mr. Morgan was rather the instrument of irrepressible economic forces than inventive genius."

According to the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, the owner of Stonehenge asked £125,000 from the Government, accompanying it with the suggestion that if this price were not paid he might sell the monument to another purchaser, who might possibly transport it across the Atlantic. Imagine Stonehenge sold to Mr. Morgan! There is, however, little danger. The Government would intervene. Meanwhile, the monument is safely enclosed in barbed wire, and any Englishman may inspect it on payment of one shilling. As this barbed wire is held to obstruct certain rights of way, it may lead to a lawsuit.

The Belgians are annoyed because King Leopold has nothing but English sailors on his yacht Alberta. It is manned by Englishmen under the command of a British skipper, flies the British flag and the R.Y.S. ensign. The yacht was formerly known as the Margarita, was built for Mr. Drexel, of Philadelphia, in 1896, and is fitted with two quadruple expansion engines. Her crew consists of fifty-four men. The saloons are arranged with every regard to comfort. Forward there are situated the dining and three other saloons, besides the King's private office, library, and bathrooms. The royal saloon is abaft, and occupies all the available width of the beam. Then came the smoking-room. The royal bedroom is in white and gold, the library is hung with crimson brocade, the smoking-room is fitted with light oak and copper, and the vessel is heated and lighted throughout by electricity. She is one of the most luxurious pleasure crafts afloat.

According to the theory of Chinese medicine the liver is the seat of the soul. It is a pity some such doctrine is not inculcated over here. If when a man had a touch of liver, he believed his immortal soul was deranged, there would be greater peace in English households.

"Oh, for a game that cannot be made scientific that will for ever escape a literary organ, and which will always and for ever be just good fun and nothing more!" This sigh escapes the editor of the Boston (U. S. A.) Transcript," who beholds that in the land of Stars and Stripes also do men take games too seriously.

According to "La Vie Illustree," the last surviving witness of the battle of Waterloo is Mme. Marie Therese Dupuis, now living at Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont near Charleroi. The old woman recently celebrated her 100th birthday. She lives with her two sons. The ages of the three of them total 254 years. Mme. Dupuis was the daughter of a small farmer named Roland. "On the day of the great battle in 1815," says the old lady, "I went with other girls to sell gin to the French soldiers who had been encamped for some days near our house. From the high ground at the mill of La Chapelle we could see smoke rising in the direction of Brussels, and it seemed to us that a great many haystacks were on fire. The windows of the houses rattled and the doors banged. We were told that a great fight was going on near Waterloo. Next morning I went on foot towards Waterloo and saw hundreds of dead men and horses lying about. I remember, too, seeing great long graves being dug, into which the soldiers were pitching dead bodies in great numbers.

They tell a good story of Mr. Gates, the Chicago multi-millionaire, who is not favourable to the great steel trust. A friend wanted him to lend him some money to invest in it. "Make some figures," said Mr. Gates adding "how many minutes in an hour? "Sixty" "How many hours in a day?" "Twenty-four." "How many days in a year?" "Three hundred and sixty-five" "How many years since the Christian Era began? "Nineteen hundred and two," "So I thought," said Gates, "Now, multiply sixty by twenty-four, and you have got 1,440 minutes in a day, multiply 1,440 by 365, and you have 525,600 minutes in a year, multiply 525,600 by 2,000 and you have 1,051,200,000—just about the exact amount of stock that the United State Steel Corporation has issued—over a dollar for every minute since Christ was born."

When the children of multi-millionaires marry in the United States the wedding presents are so numerous that their number can no longer be adequately described by mere numerals. So they now employ the phrase "wagonloads of presents," stating the number of loads. It is certainly expressive.

The Dutch authorities at Batavia, having heard that a steamer, the Cheang Hock Kian, was due with a cargo of opium, which it was intended to smuggle in, despatched two steam revenue cutters to intercept it. So soon as the smuggler was sighted it started away at full speed, and, of course, was followed by its pursuers. Then suddenly it slowed, reversed engines, and came almost to a standstill, the Dutch boats, and prepared for this move, rushing past. When the Dutchmen slowed down again the smuggler put on full steam. This game went on until finally the Cheang reached Batavia harbour, flying a Dutch flag. The port officials were unable to touch the vessel, as contraband opium cannot be seized unless it has been brought ashore from the ship.

The police at Berne are not popular. Some Berne students were making a noisy, but otherwise harmless, demonstration in front of the residence of an popular professor when the police drew their sabres and cut and slashed at the crowd fiercely and indiscriminately, wounding many and creating general indignation. The sequel was afforded a day or two late when Herr Guggisberg, chief of the Berne Municipal Police, received a large important-looking packet. On being opened it was found to contain two tiny tin toy swords, together with a card bearing the inscription:

SWORDS OF HONOUR,
Offered to the Brave Police of Berne by the
Victims of the Battle of Aargauerstalden.

Maurice Maeterlinck, the "Belgian Shakespeare," as he has been called, has recently expressed his views with regard to the drama of to-day. They have created quite a sensation. He takes a very pessimistic view of the modern stage: "I go to the theatre in the hope of hearing something which will bring to my mind the true phase of human life to see before me the beauty, the grandeur, and the gravity of man's every day existence, instead of that I see and listen to some childish tale based on lives of exceptional people who give utterance to exalted and extravagant sentiments. I wish to see a man and I am shown a hero. We have made no progress in the dramatic art, and are even now behind the ancients. A time has come for the complete regeneration of the stage and it is not far distant when the very soul of mankind will make itself and its sentiments manifest without the aid of the senses.

In Britany and Finisterre, in France, the peasant are up in arms against the Government decrees for closing religious schools, and troops, to whom ball-cartridge has been served out, are being held in readiness at Brest.

A silly point and a scandalovis waste of money, said Mr. Justice Bigham the other day of araction brought by the corporation of Southwark in regard to a question arising out of an insurance policy.

The Brighton Queen, returning from Boulogne last night, struck on the rocks off Hastings. All the passengers were safely landed—

The interest of the evening sitting in the House of Commons the other turned on the automatic fall of the closure rule on outstanding votes in supply.

The obstruction which the Opposition will offer to the Education Bill may necessitate the pro longation of the Session.

Sir Edmund Barton, the Prime Minister of Federated Australia, explains some great Colonial questions.—

The dangers attendant upon eating cockles and other shellfish taken from water tainted with sewage is pointed out by Dr. Klein, medical officer of the Local Government Board.

The Governor of Demaraland fears that many of the Boers who have settled in the colony will create trouble, and desires to know from his chief in Berlin whether the British have applied for the extradition of rebel leaders.

Bishop's Varalettes for Gout

Are confidently recommended to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Uric Acid troubles, as they both cure and prevent attacks. When one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout is dropped in water or other liquid it dissolves quickly and completely with brisk effervescence.

A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes:—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 66 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated "last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beacheroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, "and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1831, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "water and I find them most convenient and portable."

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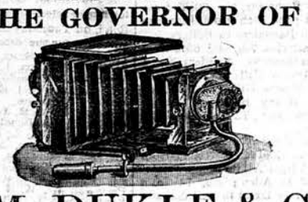

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

PARTICULARS were given in these columns last week of a projected Kate Rorke season in which will be produced a play called "Honours Divided," written by Fergus Hume, author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab." While the author's name is before the public in connection with the announcements of this play, which is first on Miss Rorke's list—meaning in the order of production—it may not be unreasonable to conclude, even though it be counted immodest, that the highly dramatic incidents of the following story, concerning the personal side of a memorable period of Fergus Hume's career, will be read with some degree of interest.

In a poor room in Melbourne, alone, and without a shilling in the world, lay Fergus Hume, journalist for the time being and author to be, fighting a raging fever, and getting considerably the worst of the encounter. For many months previous to this the young fellow had been working night and day at a melodramatic story of multitudinous chapters, so that when illness overtook him delirium very soon followed, and became an unpleasant competitor to reakon with. And thus he lay, unconscious at one moment and conscious at another, but never, when conscious, less troubled of mind, because in this state he could realise the weight of the debt which his illness was packing on his shoulders and knew the anxiety of owing a none too lenient landlord three or four weeks' rent.

It was during one of these painful intervals of consciousness that a friend called to see him—an actor from the Bohemia in which the young writer had spent many nights, much money, and, perhaps, not a little health. Seeing how badly it went with him, and hearing how badly it went with his pocket, the actor generously (as it seemed at the time) offered to see Fergus Hume through his trouble so far as were concerned the settlement of immediate debts and the supply of so much a week until the sufferer should feel strong enough to resume work. A delirium of incoherent but unmistakable gratitude broke from Fergus Hume's lips—a delirium checked on the part of his companion by a cold recital of "conditions." Before this dramatic meeting of the two men, the actor had been taken sufficiently far into the confidence of the other to know that the unfinished novel was loaded with the possibility of fortune.

The conditions were these: That if the writer should ever rise from his bed again, and in sound enough health to work, he was to complete the novel and to share with the actor—the good Samaritan!—the profits of its publication. Further, that the actor was to go half shares—in profits, not in work—in all books or plays written subsequently to the novel in question—was, in fact, to be half-owner until death on either side should cancel the business of the author's brains. Further still, that if the author should succumb to the illness he was then stricken with the actor should come into sole possession of the unfinished novel, and deal with it as he liked. To this contract, drawn up by that "ray of sunshine" whose name it is not for me to divulge, the half-conscious writer put his signature, and so the bargain was made. After some weeks Fergus Hume—thanks, it will be admitted, to the careful attention of the actor pulled round; and in course of time—and not a very long time either—the novel was finished, published, and circulated. It was circulated pretty widely, too, for it was "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab!"

Such was the story as related to me, in the rough and the first person, by Fergus Hume, over coffee, one night at the house of an artist-journalist (the late Mr. Coleman Burroughs); and this is how it came to be told to me. The author, who had just left Australia, and to whom, until that evening, I was a stranger, was asking me what had become of certain London actors and actresses he had seen in Melbourne. Having informed him on the matter to the best of my ability, it occurred to me to ask him in turn after certain Australian actors and actresses I had seen in London. There was one man in particular I had not seen, about for many a year—an actor who generally made and excellent villain of melodrama and sometimes of comedy, and whom I always fancied (though I do not think he ever played the part) as Blifil in Robert Buchanan's adaptation ("Sophia") of "Tom Jones." I mentioned this actor's name to Fergus Hume, and asked if he knew whom I meant. The novelist smiled, said he ought to if he didn't, and related to me the story I have just repeated; a story which proved my ideal Blifil and Fergus Hume's Good Samaritan to be one and the same person.

Fergus Hume finished up the narrative of his painful experiences of the actor's philanthropy by declaring that he was getting tired of the obligations involved in the contract signed by him at a period of extreme physical and mental weakness, and that he really thought of consulting some legal authority with the view of breaking away from the bond. Later, in such a mood as this, he wrote to the actor that he intended testing the strength of the agreement in the Law Courts and the actor, by way of reply, took ship for England with the object of fighting the matter out. The final chapter of the story was thrust upon me in Regent Street by a newsboy, aproned with a bill bearing in the words, "Suicide of an actor." I bought a copy of the paper and read that Mr.——, an Australian actor well known in the country, had taken his life while on a voyage to England. It transpired that the actor, who had for some time been gambling as well as drinking heavily, lost his reason suddenly after turning in for the night, and shot himself in his cabin.

All of which makes a gruesome enough story, but I have told it, partly because it has never been told in print before, and partly because I think it is interesting as pointing to the singularity of an author so intensely dramatic in his writings as Fergus Hume, being destined himself to be the hero of a plot, or a portion of a plot, which bears by no means a slight resemblance to the creations, generally speaking, of his own sensational fancy. Well might one observe, after hearing it, "So like Fergus Hume!"

There are some persons who, when they meet them off the stage, stare at actors and actresses as if these very human beings, so like ourselves in every way, had dropped in on a Coronation visit from a new planet. It is outside a stage-door, where noseless actors and actresses who are to take part in a big benefit matinee are passing into the theatre that this public display of wonder and curiosity is more than ordinarily evident. On some such occasion of the kind, as Mr. Arthur Roberts was entering the stage-door, a lady in the crowd remarked to another excitedly: "That's Arthur Roberts!" Her companion didn't think it was, and said so. Mr. Roberts turned back a few steps to where the speakers stood, and, assuming the busy and distracted air of a stage manager, cried, "First Lady knows her part. Second Lady nowhere near it, and must go through it again!"

A famous place for mobbing the actors and actresses as they enter or emerge from the stage-door is the Crystal Palace. An enormous crowd, mostly composed of young ladies, had gathered round the stage-door of what is now known as the Variety Theatre, for the purpose of reveling in the dissipation of seeing Mr. George Grossmith, who had been giving one of his popular entertainments there last week. A lady who was eating sandwiches from a plate on her lap some twenty yards from the scene of his imposing exit, seeing a movement in the crowd which indicated that the moment, together with Mr. Grossmith, had arrived, rushed off, sandwiches and all, to the spot, and elbowed her way to the front. So great was the pressure from behind that the plate of sandwiches got fairly pushed under Mr. Grossmith's nose. The entertainer took his mobbing very good naturedly, and simply said to the lady with the plate, as he struggled for freedom and the High Level "No thank you, madam; I lunched at the club."

Further proof that actors and actresses are supposed, by some persons, to belong to a special planet of their own, is supplied in a little story told by Miss Fannie Ward, who, until recently, was appearing at the Avenue in her original part of the giddy Mrs. Devereux in "The Little French Milliner"—a part by the way to which the actress gave considerable points of the quiet order, and charm of a most unmistakable kind, by playing it throughout with an air of sweet and childlike innocence. Miss Fannie Ward was assisting at the hospital bazaar in Great Ormond Street and a boy attendant—a tiny little fellow with big round wondering eyes—had taken it upon himself to act more or less as her guide (to other and friend—with no particular stress, be it said, on the "more" in relation to 'philosophe.' He had for some time been engaged in offering his expert service in the refined direction of disclosing the identity of the aristocracy, when all at once his eyes lighted upon a cluster of well-known actresses who were engaged in conversation a few yards off. Tugging at Miss Fannie Ward's sleeve with suppressed and mysterious excitement, as though he had just discovered something that might eat him if he spoke too loud, he tip-toed up to her and whispered: "You see them ladies over there, miss? They're hactresses!"

The last week has seen the biggest boom of recent years over a bicycle act. Looping the Loop, at the Royal Aquarium, is the very acme of sensational trick riding. Admirers of wonders on the wheel fondly imagined that the turn of one-legged Eddie Gilford, when he dived on a bicycle from the top of the Hippodrome into a tank of water, was the most exciting performance we should get from America, but Diavolo has surpassed every expectation. The look of the loop is in itself astounding—like the great half of a gigantic white ribbon bow—and the act is over in less than a quarter of a minute. In brief, looping the loop is a sensation played in seven seconds.

"Diavolo" has been the theme of paragraphs and the "pipe" of interviewers ever since he landed in England two weeks ago. His height, his weight, his revenue and his accidents have been discussed by all the people who approve, or disapprove, of such a dangerous performance. Born in "Shecargo," and a man of many aliases, Mr. Worth's conversation gives one a curious glimpse into the inner life of the "show world." He takes a new name for every new "act." In the States he has always figured as "a feature performer," in other words, he gives "star turns" on a large scale. A few years ago he went in for brick riding "on a giraffe," and that means, not that he mounted on the back of "the camelopard, an African quadruped," but that his bicycle frame was fifteen feet high. Diavolo is a tall athletic but not exceptionally strong man. He says that while he has every confidence in himself, he would "never bet on getting through the loop."

That most entertaining and energetic of entertainers, Mr. Harrison Hill, travels far and wide with his amusing musical sketches, songs, and parodies. This week he is celebrating the Coronation by a recital at "Sweet Colwyn Bay" on Friday evening; the other day he was at Broadstairs—and thereby hangs a short tale. One of Mr. Harrison's favourite sketches is called "My Distinguished Double"—the double being no other than the Colonial Secretary. A stranger greeted him at Broadstairs with overwhelming effusion and in the following words: "How are you? I am pleased to see you! We met at Harrogate last year I forget your other name, but I know you're Mr. Chamberlain!"

Although Mr. Harrison Hill is far too popular and likeable for anybody to attempt to ride over him rough-shod, the following incident shows that he might prove to be a suitable "obstacle" for a motor race. Mr. Hill was engaged to give a drawing-room recital, and his hostess, who was the wife of a military officer, sent out cards from her house in the town—call it Oldcastle—where her husband's regiment was stationed. One of her guests mistook the clever entertainer's name for part of the address, and sent her acceptance to "Mrs. So-and-So, Harrison Hill, Oldcastle."

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SOAP

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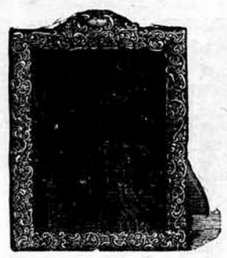
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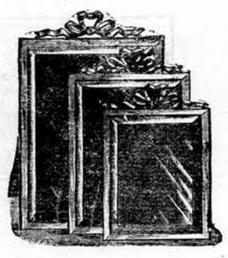
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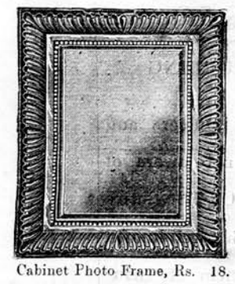
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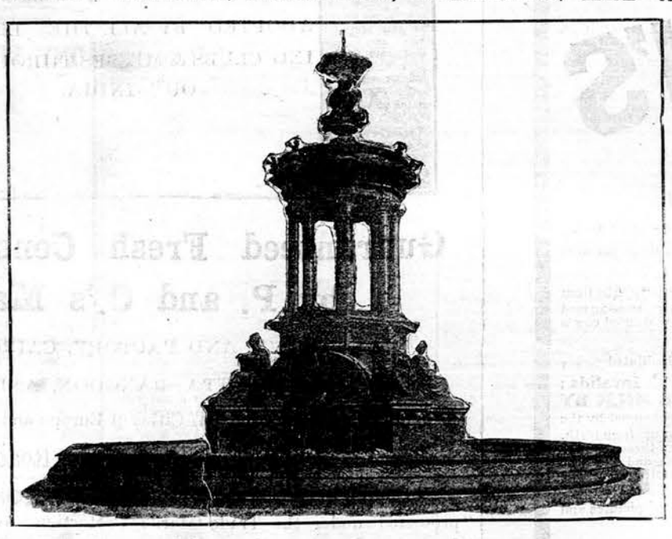

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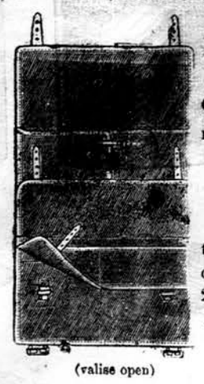

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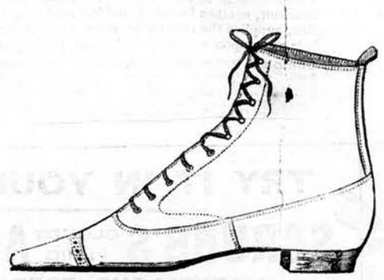

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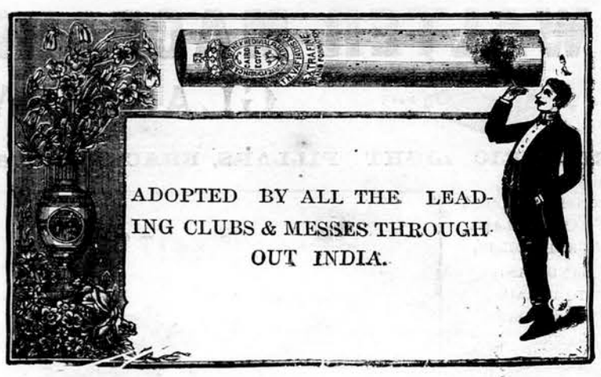

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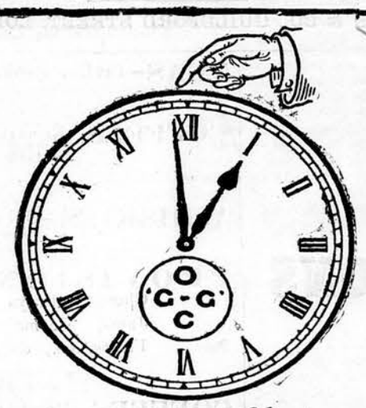

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